

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 061

30 March 1982

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Rejects South's Call for Talks [30 Mar]	D 1
Weinberger's Arrival in South Korea Scored	D 2
NODONG SINMUN Hits Chon's 'Political Burlesque' [28 Mar]	D 3
VRPR Alleges Anti-Chon Tu-hwan Plots in Army	D 4
Coverage of Visit of Romanian Delegation	D 5
Arrival in Pyongyang 22 Mar	D 5
Administration Council Fete	D 5
Romanian Envoy Hosts Party	D 6
Protocol Signed	D 7
Delegation Departs 26 Mar	D 7
Yi Chong-ok Meets With IOC President 29 Mar	D 7
Seminar Speaker on Self-Defense Capability	D 7

SOUTH KOREA

Chon Receives Weinberger; Security Meeting Opens	E 1
Report on Security Meeting	E 1
Military Committee Meeting [KOREA HERALD 30 Mar]	E 1
Chon Urges Readiness Against Attack by North	E 2
[KOREA TIMES 30 Mar]	
Police Arrest Three Suspects in Pusan Arson	E 2

MONGOLIA

UNEN Claims Suppression of Tibetans in PRC	F 1
Batmonh Meets Visiting Soviet Military Delegation	F 1

KAMPUCHEA

Yit Kim Seng Inaugurates Khmer-USSR Hospital	H 1
Kong Samol Speaks at Agriculture Meeting Closing	H 1
Agricultural Reportage for 22-28 Mar Period	H 1
VNA Reports PRK 1981 Agricultural Statistics	H 2
VODK: VCP Congress 'Will Not Solve Anything'	H 3

LAOS

Hungarian Foreign Minister Arrives 29 Mar	I 1
Briefs: Delegation Returns From Moscow; GDR-Built Bicycle Repair Shop	I 1

THAILAND

Foreign Ministry Denies Sitthi PRC, SRV Remark	J 1
More From Commerce Ministry on Trade With PRC	J 1
VOFA Describes Measures Taken To Combat Piracy	J 1
NATION REVIEW Notes CPT Splinter Group Problems [24 Mar]	J 2
Briefs: Barter Deal With ROK	J 3

VIETNAM

Materials on Fifth Communist Party Congress	K 1
Pham Van Dong Report	K 1
Le Duc Tho Report	K 8
Delegates' Speeches on 28 Mar	K 8
Gorbachev Speech	K 9
Kaysone Phomvihan Speech	K 13
Heng Samrin Speech	K 14
Cuban Delegate's Speech	K 16
French Delegate's Speech	K 17
Polish Delegate's Speech	K 18
PAP Account of Speech	K 19
PLO Delegate's Speech	K 20
Salvadoran Delegate's Speech	K 21
ANC Delegate's Speech	K 21
Municipal Delegates' Speeches	K 22
29 Mar Congress Proceedings	K 22
Local Delegates' Speeches	K 23
Gorbachev Visits Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant	K 24
SRV Receives Soyuz-36 Landing Module for Display	K 24

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Macao Governor, Ghazali Discuss Refugee Issues	O 1
Ghazali Clarifies Mahathir Remarks on Kampuchea	O 1
April Dates for General Election Announced	O 1

SINGAPORE

Dhanabalan, Sitthi Discuss Kampuchea Situation	O 2
--	-----

NODONG SINMUN REJECTS SOUTH'S CALL FOR TALKS

SK300313 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2244 GMT 29 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 March commentary: "Sound of Dog Barking in the Moonlight"]

[Text] There is a saying "the sound of a dog barking in the moonlight." It means that one is telling a dull story to which no one gives heed.

On 26 March the puppets' minister of the national unification again expressed the hope of holding a North-South high-level representatives meeting, which was put forth one month ago but has failed to arouse people's interest. Thus, the South Korean puppets have exposed their difficult situation to the world again.

The so-called high-level representatives meeting by the puppets is a presumptuous and shameless one aimed at thrusting aside our proposal for convening the 100-man joint conference and, instead, pursuing division by monopolizing the dialogue. The puppets are not qualified to talk about dialogue. We will sit together with and earnestly negotiate with those who oppose the division and aspire for reunification, to discuss all matters, big or small, conducive to improving and developing North-South relations and to accelerating the cause of reunification at any time, anywhere; however, we will never sit together with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is pursuing division. We have expressed this clearly on many occasions.

Although we have drummed our opinion into the Chon Tu-hwan ring that it is not a partner for us to deal with, why does it repeat the dull story to which no one pays attention? This is really a dog barking in the moonlight.

The dialogue that we are pursuing is for reunification, not for the division. If one wants to maintain the division, he need not trouble himself to hold dialogue because we are, at present, in a divided situation. If anyone wants to hold dialogue, he should be fully prepared for it and should stop doing things such things as aggravating North-South relations, introducing a foreign force into problems concerning reunification, keeping people from discussing matters related to reunification and trying to monopolize the dialogue, and kicking up anticommunist rackets against us. The dialogue which they are trying to hold while kicking up anticommunist rackets, suppressing the patriots and making a habit of hostile activities against us in collusion with the foreign force within the country, is a phony and worthless one.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a criminal that cannot be a partner to the dialogue on reunification. As soon as it usurped power with guns and bayonets, the Chon clique begged its U.S. master not to withdraw the U.S. imperialist occupation forces. Running wild to perpetuate the division by again talking about the proposal for a simultaneous entry into the United Nations and the proposal for cross-recognition, both of which have already been rejected, the Chon clique is even clamoring indiscreetly about the theory on achieving reunification in the 2000's.

The Chon clique is also the one who is frantically kicking up the confrontation racket against us by trampling with tank treads the shoots of democracy and reunification, which appeared in South Korea after the previous dictator was assassinated, by atrociously murdering democratic figures and patriotic people and by fabricating anticommunist cases one after another. The only thing that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has done since it came into power is to raise higher a barrier of division and to arrest many people by building more prisons, augmenting police and conducting murderous trials.

The hands and feet of traitorous Chon Tu-hwan -- the human butcher -- are stained with blood of the nation. While talking about dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running wild to prepare for a criminal war against the compatriots; the Chon clique is aggravating the situation by waging a large-scale war exercise such as "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

It is shameless for it to clamor about dialogue, while kicking up the war exercise commotion against us.

In reality, the only things that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is doing are criminal acts against the nation and reunification. These cannot be compatible with the country's peace and peaceful reunification. How can we sit together face to face with such a criminal to discuss sacred matters concerning reunification?

The South Korean people, who are living under the guns and bayonets of fascism, and the patriots, who have dropped dead on the streets of resistance, will not allow us to sit face to face with them.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should not rave presumptuously about reunification but be prepared to apologize for its traitorous crimes committed before the nation. It is too shameless and silly for them to easily escape punishment for their crimes behind the hypocritical facade of the so-called reunification policies.

It is our consistent policy that we are willing to join hands with anyone who opposes division and sets out on a road of reunification, without reference to his past activities. The South Korean rulers should abandon their double-sided tactics of pursuing division, confrontation and fascism on the one hand and of babbling about reunification, dialogue and talks on the other hand, but should apologize before the nation. And, they should have the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, realize democratization in South Korea, abandon the anticommunist confrontation policy, give up the two Koreas policy and immediately release all the people who have been illegally arrested and imprisoned, including Kim Tae-chung.

If they meet this demand, we might be able to sit face to face with them to discuss matters concerning reunification and we might be able to hold the ministerial-level talks and even higher-level talks than that.

Under the present conditions, in which the South Korean puppets seek only division while tenaciously opposing reunification, our proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference is a realistic and reasonable policy which can really accelerate national unity and the fatherland's reunification. The puppet clique should not commit an unjust act of keeping the 100-man joint conference from convening.

No matter how the puppets may try, they cannot suppress the people's aspirations for the reunification and cannot break our will for opening the door of reunification with grand national unity. Though the dog barks, the moon keeps moving across the sky.

WEINBERGER'S ARRIVAL IN SOUTH KOREA SCORED

SK292238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA) -- On March 28 the U.S. Defense Secretary flew into South Korea with the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises getting all the more frantic, according to a report. On the same day the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff also flew into South Korea. Earlier, on March 27, the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific turned up in South Korea.

During their stay in South Korea the warmaniacs will "inspect" U.S. Army and puppet army units in the frontline area, "watch" the war exercises and attend the criminal "South Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting."

The U.S. imperialists are sending warlike servants one after another to South Korea to patronize the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique repudiated by the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world and encourage it to antinational acts.

Such criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in backing the fascist rogues are giving rise to vehement indignation among our people and the progressive people of the world.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'POLITICAL BURLESQUE'

SK290440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 29 (KCNA) -- Now the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has launched a propaganda campaign by setting in motion subsidized propaganda media to make it appear as if he had performed any "exploit" in South Korea since he grabbed power. NODONG SINMUN Sunday brands this as a political burlesque to veil his treacherous crimes, create an illusion about his brutal military fascist rule and thus gratify his lust for long-term office.

The author of an article titled "People Will Never Tolerate Puppet Clique's Treacherous Crimes" says: The traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed never-to-be-condoned criminal acts against the country and the nation, brandishing the bayonet since his seizure of power. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique first of all, has driven South Korea deeper into a dark abyss, talking about "political modernization" and intensifying the military fascist rule. It has further replenished fascist evil laws, drastically increased the number of repressive forces and ruthlessly cracked down upon the people who call for the right to existence, democracy and national reunification.

Referring to the fact that Chon Tu-hwan clique is brutally persecuting Kim Tae-chung and other democrats, patriots, students, workers and pressmen, the article continues: For the Chon Tu-hwan group it is another means to existence to seek personal pleasure by means of anti-communist confrontation and permanent national split, along with fascist suppression.

Early last year the traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited his U.S. master to beg for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and returned to his den after receiving instructions on creating "two Koreas." Since then he has run with bloodshot eyes to keep the nation split indefinitely. His clique maliciously spoke ill of our proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korya, a most reasonable and realistic reunification proposal, to lay hurdles in the way of reunification. While clamouring about unification the Chon Tu-hwan clique brought forward the "January 12 proposal", "January 22 proposal", "20-point temporary work" and the like. But all these were nothing but proposals for split in the guise of unification.

The splittist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique finds more salient expression in that while preaching the argument for "unification in the 2000's" and "infeasibility of unification" in an undisguised way, it resorted to a mendicant diplomacy in a bid to win international support for its "two Koreas" policy. The Chon Tu-hwan clique has persisted in the heinous anti-communist racket to whip up North-South confrontation as part of the "two Koreas" plot.

The rogues begged for a permanent presence of U.S. troops in South Korea under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion", while sharply raising military expenses and hastening the building of the munitions industry and increase of the puppet army combat power and took steps to extensively expand puppet army troops in "case of emergency."

The puppet clique intends to induce military equipment worth over 211 million dollars this year again. While frantically stepping up the arms buildup, the military blackguards are ceaselessly holding powder-reeking war exercises to further aggravate the situation.

At present the South Korean puppet clique, together with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, are staging the large-scale powder-reeking "Team Spirit 1982" joint military exercises. On the other hand, the puppet clique, backed by the U.S. imperialists, is further strengthening military tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, a group of filthy flunkeyist traitors, introduced foreign monopoly capital at random, thereby precipitating the bankruptcy of the South Korean economy, accentuating its dependence and deteriorating people's living.

The article points to the fact that in South Korea last year the operation rate of enterprises was only 30 per cent, more than 4,000 enterprises suspended operation or closed doors, grain production decreased by 10 million tons and 7.64 million tons of grain was imported, and foreign debts amounted to over 30,000 million dollars and deficit in export to 5,000 million dollars as of the end of last year.

The traitor must apologize to the people for his crimes and step down without delay from "power," declares the article.

VRPR ALLEGES ANTI-CHON TU-HWAN PLOTS IN ARMY

SK300934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party For Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[From feature program "Hour for armed forces"]

[Text] It has been disclosed by army intelligence officers that the cause of the dismissal of Pak Se-chik, who was known as one of the staunch supporters of Chon Tu-hwan, from his post as commander of the Capital Garrison Command was not due to embezzlement as announced by the government, but a plot aimed at eliminating Chon Tu-hwan. This has now become the topic of the day among men and officers.

It has been disclosed that Chon Tu-hwan, after taking seriously a statement at an August 1981 press conference with foreign reporters by Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, who said that some young army generals had persistently sought to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan, conducted an intensive investigation into this charge and eventually found that the ringleader of the young generals was Pak Se-chik. This was, the story goes, the reason for the purge of Pak Se-chik.

It has also been disclosed that the crash of an air force C-123 transport plane on the slopes of the Mt Halla on Cheju Island, in which 53 troops were killed while conducting a so-called infiltration operation postulating an attack against the North, was not due to unusual turbulence as announced by the Defense Ministry, but was engineered by a soldier. This story is now drawing the attention of armymen. According to a troop information and education office of the 7787th Unit of the army, around 1500 on that day, when the plane was approaching the coast north of Mt. Halla prior to landing, a soldier on the plane exploded a hand grenade to blow up the plane. Later, a letter whose author was not identified was found in the area 3.7 kms north of the summit of Mt. Halla, where the debris of the plane was located. The letter reads as follows: To officers and men of the 7787th Unit of the army: We must not become victims of fratricide for the interests of the United States. I hope you will not make yourselves scapegoats in a war which has no good cause. With this expectation and hope, I am killing myself.

When Chon Tu-hwan was inspecting a frontline area early this year, an army officer attempted to shoot him. However, the attempt aborted and the officer was arrested by Chon's bodyguards. And because of this incident, the story goes, the army's chief of staff was replaced and a mass personnel reshuffle was carried out in the army.

COVERAGE OF VISIT OF ROMANIAN DELEGATION

Arrival in Pyongyang 22 Mar

SK222251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 22 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of the RSR, arrived in Pyongyang on March 22 by plane to attend the tenth meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Mining Industry Kang Chong-yun, and other personages concerned, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Isidor Urian and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Administration Council Fete

SK231055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The Administration Council arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 22 March in honor of the government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of the RSR, and Charge d'Affaires ad interim Isidor Urian and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Mining Industry Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned were present there.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke at the party. He warmly welcomed the delegation to our country and said that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are being further consolidated and developed. He said that many successes had also been achieved in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries to suit the friendly relations daily developing favorably under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

We know well that the fraternal Romanian people are registering big successes in the struggle for carrying out the new five-year plan set forth by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, closely united around the party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, he stated, and said: Our people heartily rejoice over, as their own, the achievements being made by the Romanian people. Our people sincerely wish them greater success in the future in building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Deputy Prime Minister Cornelia Filipas spoke next. Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, she said: The Romanian party and state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu highly estimate the principle and content of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the joint statement and the solid relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Korean Workers Party and between the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

She continued: We are glad to have an opportunity of seeing at first hand the new great successes registered by the Korean people in the fulfilment of the decisions of the KWP Sixth Congress and the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of your people, for building a happy and prosperous life and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the vital desire of the Korean nation.

She wished the Korean people new success in the work for socialist construction and further improvement of the people's living. She reaffirmed full support and solidarity of the Romanian people for the tireless efforts of the KWP and the Korean Government to realize the lawful desire of the whole Korean nation to live in a unified country, free and independent.

The attendants toasted the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Romania, the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and the good health and long life of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected leader of the Romanian people.

Romanian Envoy Hosts Party

SK260428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 26 (KCNA) -- Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture Thursday evening upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of a Romanian Government delegation. Invited to the party were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Mining Industry Commission Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned. The members of the delegation headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania, and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were present at the party.

Addressing the party, Deputy Prime Minister Cornelia Filipas said: We deeply cherish the honour done to our delegation by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with his personal reception and very cordial and comradely talk.

At the meetings this time the two sides discussed the existing trade relations and economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries and stressed the need to further develop the political and economic relations in the spirit agreed upon between the party and state leaders of our two countries. Both sides expressed the belief that the documents to be signed will contribute to further developing the cooperative relations between the two countries. These documents will add lustre to the meeting shortly expected between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song, the party and state leaders of our two countries.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae spoke next: We have discussed problems of common concern in economy and science and technology in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding and will sign a protocol on the 10th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the two countries and a protocol on the 9th meeting of the sub-committee. We feel gratified at this and believe that the results of the aforesaid meetings will greatly contribute to the friendly and cooperative relations daily developing favourably between the two peoples.

Our people sincerely wish to Romanian people greater success in the fulfilment of the new five-year plan set forth at the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and in the struggle to build a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the party headed by their respected leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The attendants drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Romania, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Protocol Signed

SK270225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA) -- The 10th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was held in Pyongyang.

After the meeting, its protocol was signed on March 26. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Yi Hu-kyom, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, Vice-Chairman of the Mining Industry Commission Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Romanian Government delegation headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi. The protocol was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Deputy Prime Minister Cornelia Filipas.

On the same day, a protocol on the 9th meeting of the Scientific and Technological Cooperation Subcommittee of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the two countries was signed.

Delegation Departs 26 Mar

SK270220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 27 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the Government of Romania, left here for home on March 26 by plane. It was farewelled at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Yi Hu-kyom, Pang Tae-yul, Kang Chong-yun and other personages concerned and Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang.

During its stay, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS WITH IOC PRESIDENT 29 MAR

SK292251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on March 29 met and had a friendly talk with J.A. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and his party. Present on the occasion was Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee.

SEMINAR SPEAKER ON SELF-DEFENSE CAPABILITY

SK270712 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Speech by Kim Sun-il, first deputy president of the Kim Il-song Military University, at second session of National Chuche Idea Seminar held in Pyongyang on 26 March to mark Kim Il-song's 70th birthday -- read by announcer]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has added a brilliant chapter to history with a chucheray by embarking on a revolutionary road, has attained immortal achievements in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class by inventing a unique military idea of self-defense and continuously developing and enriching this idea.

Ideologically and theoretically reflected in a comprehensive manner in the military idea of self-defense are the creditable achievements and experiences attained by the great leader in the military sector in devoting his life to the sacred revolutionary cause for the freedom and happiness of the people. This idea provides a scientific solution to all theoretical and practical questions arising from the revolutionary war.

The military idea of self-defense invented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a profound one delineating a principle of scientific and revolutionary military guidance of victory in the revolutionary war for the independence of the working people. The matter of how to correctly establish the principle of military leadership is a key to defining the nature and content of military ideas and making a distinction between the revolutionary and opportunistic stands for military affairs. With the invention of the military idea of self-defense by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, this important and urgent matter has been brilliantly resolved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By the self-defense of the country, we mean to safeguard one's country through independent efforts. Thus, the *chuche* idea of our party has been materialized in the military sector. The principle of making one independently safeguard himself -- the principle of self-defense -- stems directly from man's natural demand to protect and safeguard himself and from the *chuche* military principle that men play a decisive role in war. This principle very correctly reflects the correctness of the development of the revolution in our era by individual countries and the requirements for constructing an independent country. Accordingly, the principle of self-defense is a scientific and revolutionary principle of military leadership which the working people should consistently abide by in their struggle for independence.

With the development of the military idea of self-defense, the working people have correctly understood the revolutionary truth that the purpose and role of the revolutionary war is to protect and safeguard their independence from antirevolutionary violence. Based on their own judgment, they have independently waged a revolutionary war and carried out all military activities. We should believe not in others' strength but in our own with the military idea of self-defense, and we should safeguard the revolution by adopting this attitude.

The military idea of self-defense helps the peoples of colonial, small and backward countries to firmly believe in their own strength and carry out their role in the struggle to safeguard the revolution. This is the importance of the military idea of self-defense.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped the working people safeguard the revolution through their independent efforts by illuminating the road toward fostering the invincible capability of self-defense -- the *chuche*-type power of coping with war -- by holding that one's independent safeguarding of himself is the guiding principle in solving military questions. To protect and safeguard the sovereignty of the people by smashing the antirevolutionary violence of the aggressors and oppressors, we should foster an invincible self-defense capability evincing *chuche*-type power. While making preparations politically and ideologically, the military idea of self-defense brightly illuminates the future path of fostering a powerful national defense capability.

The power of making the army and the people firmly arm themselves with the immortal *chuche* idea and unite around the party and the leader constitutes the political and ideological foundation of the country's self-defense power. The invincible unity of the party and the people around the leader and the party with loyalty to the great leader's wise leadership, to the party and to the leader and a resolve to struggle against the enemy and win victory in this struggle is our political and ideological power, which is more powerful than the imperialist aggressors' nuclear missiles.

To acquire the ever-victorious and invincible self-defense strength, we should be materially prepared to the fullest extent to defend the country on the basis of a self-reliant national economy. We should build up political and ideological strength in the army and people.

Because the great leader has put forth a policy to lay a foundation for a viable self-reliant national economy which can guarantee materially and economically the country's defense strength and meet the demand for the materials from the frontline and rear areas, a creative path to build an ever-victorious and invincible self-defense strength has been provided.

Because the great Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth a revolutionary military line and policy to found the armed forces, which have embodied the military ideology of self-defense, and has wisely led the struggle to achieve the line and policy, he has illuminated the path to building the revolutionary forces and leading the revolutionary army, strengthened and developed the people's army as the 1-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed forces and turned our country into a powerful one which no imperialist aggressor can play with.

The military ideology of self-defense created by the respected and beloved leader evince greatness, justness and invincible viability because he has made our people and revolutionary armed forces a heroic people and army, which defeated the Japanese and U.S. imperialists and turned our country into one which has an invincible self-defense strength.

On the basis of the principle of self-defense, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only illuminated the path to building an invincible self-defense strength, but also illuminated the basic methods of the armed struggle.

Because the respected and beloved leader has created the most scientific and revolutionary military strategy -- the creative chuche strategy -- which contains the basic forms and methods of our era's armed struggle, he has provided a firm guarantee for achieving victory in the revolutionary war. The chuche strategy of the great leader elucidates the methods of the armed struggle on the basis of the decisive role which the people -- the masses of soldiers -- play in wars. The chuche strategy -- the chuche-oriented forms and methods of the armed struggle -- illuminated by the great leader is an ever-victorious strategy with which the revolutionary army and people can defeat the enemy by taking the initiative with strategic and tactical superiority on the basis of political and ideological superiority.

Our people's anti-Japanese war and fatherland liberation war have established the fact that the creative forms and methods of armed struggle illuminated by the great leader's military ideology of self-defense are a powerful and effective military strategy which can drive away any imperialist aggressors and firmly guarantee victory in the revolutionary war for independence of the working masses.

In reality, the military ideology of self-defense created by the respected and beloved leader regards the safeguarding of oneself as the guiding principle in resolving military problems. The ideology is the great ever-victorious military ideology which provides solutions to all problems, such as the buildup of an invincible self-defense strength, military strategy and the art of war.

Only victory and glory await our people's army and people, marching under the banner of the military ideology of self-defense, whose justness and invincibility were brilliantly displayed in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and the great fatherland liberation war.

CHON RECEIVES WEINBERGER; SECURITY MEETING OPENS

SK300307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call Tuesday from U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and his 12-men entourage now in Seoul to attend the 14th Korea-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting Tuesday and Wednesday.

Korea's chief executive and the U.S. delegates exchanged views on matters of mutual concern. Chon conferred Korea's national security order, the Tongil, on Weinberger.

Report on Security Meeting

SK300156 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP) -- The Republic of Korea and the United States began the two day 14th Annual Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul Tuesday in the Korean Defense Ministry building at 9 a.m. The 14-member Korean delegation, led by Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, includes Army Gen. Yun Song-min, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Yu Pyong-hyon, ambassador to Washington; and Kong No-myong, assistant foreign minister for political affairs.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger heads the 13-member American delegation which includes Air Force Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; U.S. Ambassador to Seoul Richard L. Walker, Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr., commander-in-chief of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command; Francis J. West, Jr., assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs; and Adm. Robert Long, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific forces.

The 50 minute plenary session was followed by an exclusive meeting between top defense officials. Panel discussions on security, technology and munitions cooperation and preparations for a joint communique will follow the two defense ministers' talks. The Security Consultative Meeting was preceded by the Fourth Korea-U.S. Military Committee Meeting, organized in 1978 to provide policy guidance for the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. The meeting was presided over by the chairmen of the two countries' Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Military Committee Meeting

SK300114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Republic of Korea and U.S. military leaders yesterday agreed to establish combined measures to cope with North Korea's military buildup and to continue substantial cooperation for solving security issues pending between the two countries. The agreement was reached in the one-day Military Committee meeting of the two countries held at a conference room of the Ministry of National Defense, a ministry press release said.

Gen. Yun Song-min, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, led the Korean delegation to the fourth annual meeting. The meeting established under an agreement made at the 10th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Conference in 1978, is to provide policy guidance and strategic direction to the Combined Forces Command [CFC]. U.S. Air Force Gen. David Jones, Gen. Yun's counterpart, headed the American side.

The two sides, according to the release, agreed to evaluate North Korea's military buildup to establish an effective countermeasure. Gens. Yun and Jones jointly presided over the session. Gen. Yun in a speech said the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command has grown to become a key element in the defense of the Republic of Korea, according to the release. He then proposed that the two sides discuss matters on the security of Korea and peace in northeast Asia sincerely, it said.

Gen Jones said that a new chapter was opened this year in the two countries' efforts to improve their combined combat capability, according to the release.

Continued improvements in the combat capability of the ROK Armed Forces and of the U.S. troops in Korea would contribute to maintaining an effective deterrence against war on the Korean Peninsula, the release said.

CHON URGES READINESS AGAINST ATTACK BY NORTH

SK300133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan stressed yesterday that complete preparations must be made to crush any type of infiltration, including a surprise attack in the rear, by special forces of the enemy through either coasts or air. He also pointed out the significance of military training to enable both the Homeland Reserve Forces and persons on defense call-up duty to fully display their capabilities at any time when any situation took place.

The chief executive made the remarks during an unannounced inspection of a military unit on his way back to Seoul from Taegu City, where he inspected the Kyongsang-pukto provincial administration and the city government. He returned to Seoul in the afternoon. While inspecting the local administration, he emphasized the need for the immediate transmission of superiors' intentions to their subordinates and vice versa to seek maximum efficiency in performing administrative affairs. "If this system functions properly, convenience will be provided in all administrative sectors," he said. The chief executive went on, "At the same time, in case of impure North Korean elements' infiltration, they can be ferreted out through the administrative organization without help from the investigation authorities."

The president heard briefings from Kim Song-pae, governor of the Kyongsang-pukto, and bureau directors on the overall policy programs to be carried out this year. Governor Kim was ordered to double his efforts to control the ever-increasing population and to improve the dietary life of the people.

President Chon emphasized that the distribution of farm and marine products must be improved. "Government officials are urged to continue making efforts to do away with corruption and irregularities in bureaucratic society," he said. He told the local officials that they should maintain at all times the attitude of serving the people best. After the briefing session, he had luncheon with leading figures from various walks of life in the province and Taegu City.

POLICE ARREST THREE SUSPECTS IN PUSAN ARSON

SK300526 Seoul YONHAP in English 0330 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, March 30 (YONHAP) -- Police searching for the arsonists of Pusan's U.S. Cultural Center fire on March 18 Tuesday arrested three college students as suspects in the blaze which claimed a college student's life and injured three others. Deputy Director Han Ki-hyong of the Pusan Metropolitan Police told reporters that Miss Yi Mi-ok, 21; Choe Chung-un, 19; and Pak Won-sik, 20 were taken into custody. Police put the suspected mastermind of the fire, Mun Pu-sik, 23, a senior at the Koryo Theological College in Pusan, and Mun's colleague Miss Kim Un-suk, 24, onto a wanted list. The arrested persons are all sophomores at the Koryo Theological College and were apprehended at their homes, according to police.

Police said Yi acted on instructions from Mun and Kim to pour gasoline around the entrance of the Cultural Center and set it afire. Choe and Pak are charged with distributing leaflets containing "anti-American catchphrases" from a window at the third floor of the Kukto Theater near the center. Han said the fire was started by "impure leftist elements" in an attempt to disturb society and damage the friendly ties between Korea and the United States.

Mun is the cousin of Mun Chi-sik who is under investigation for involvement in the aborted attempt on President Chon Tu-hwan's life. Police hope that the arrest of Mun will shed light on the North Korean plot on Chon's life which took place in Canada. In a separate case, police arrested Yi Ho-chol at a Seoul restaurant early Tuesday who has been sought for instigating the turmoil at Pusan University and for a possible connection to the Pusan arson.

UNEN CLAIMS SUPPRESSION OF TIBETANS IN PRC

OW281333 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Mar (MONTSAME) -- A forceful assimilation and cruel suppression of any outburst of discontent are the main means of Maoist rule over non-Chinese population of China, writes the Mongolian daily UNEN in an article about a disastrous situation of the Tibetan people. Sufferings of Tibet began in the 50's when it was occupied by China. Beijing's exercise of rule resulted in thousand Tibetans thrown into prisons and over 80 thousand people fleeing the country. After the Qoto mutiny Maoists stepped up the militarization of Tibet, turning it into a springboard for expansion in India and Afghanistan. Beijing has set up in the region over 20 military bases, deployed dozens of medium-ranged missiles and is building numerous engineering projects for military purposes. The militarization of Tibet has resulted in a sharp decrease of the native's living standards which are now extremely low. A Tibetan gets 3 times less foodstuffs than an inhabitant of Central China.

Despite the fact that the majority of the Tibetans drag out a miserable, half hunger-stricken existence, every year the Chinese authorities send there tens of thousands of people from the central regions of China. These migrants occupy leading posts in local administrative and economic organisations. They are given best lands and all kinds of privileges.

Science, culture and education in Tibet are in miserable state, the article notes. 70 per cent of teachers are Hans, who teach only in Chinese. There is a great shortage of teachers, schoolbuildings, textbooks. From year to year the grievous situation of the Tibetan people gets worse. And there is nothing to wonder about: A major part of the Tibetan Autonomous Region's budget goes for the needs of militarization.

The Maoist's policy of Sinozation and the militarization of Tibet, based on the great Han chauvinism, UNEN writes, more and more conflicts with the vital interests of the Tibetan people.

BATMONH MEETS VISITING SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

OW260903 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Mar (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today met a Soviet delegation headed by Army Gen V.L. Govorov which arrived in the MPR to participate in celebrations on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

During the meeting a friendly talk took place. The meeting was attended by D. Molomjams, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Ragchaa, member of the MPR Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; U. Choyjilsuren, chief of a MPRP Central Committee department; Col Gen J. Abhia, MPR defense minister; and other officials as well as A.I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

YIT KIM SENG INAUGURATES KHMER-USSR HOSPITAL

BK270855 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Mar (SPK) -- Minister of Health Yit Kim Seng on Thursday [25 March] inaugurated the Khmer-Soviet friendship hospital in Phnom Penh. O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, was present at the opening ceremony.

This establishment, built in 1958 with the aid of the Soviet Union, was badly damaged under Pol Pot. With the assistance of Soviet experts, one of the four buildings was restored. This two-floor building has 53 rooms -- 25 of which total 60 beds -- operation rooms, laboratories and other offices. At the ceremony O.V. Bostorin affirmed the determination of the Soviet Government to bring material and moral support to the Kampuchean people. This achievement the Soviet diplomat said, symbolizes the relations of solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples. He talked about the USSR plan to expand the hospital to 500 beds.

On this occasion Minister Yit Kim Seng warmly thanked the Soviet Government and people for the concerns over the health of the Kampuchean people.

KONG SAMOL SPEAKS AT AGRICULTURE MEETING CLOSING

BK231012 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Mar (SPK) -- The third national agricultural conference, which has just been concluded in Phnom Penh, has adopted concrete measures for boosting agricultural production this year.

To increase output, Minister of Agriculture Kong Samol said at the closing meeting, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the selection of seeds, the improvement of soil and the restoration of irrigation projects and to take greater care of planted crops.

This year Kampuchea is expected to cultivate 1.6 million hectares of the two-crop rice, reclaim 175,000 hectares and plant 120,000 hectares of corn, 40,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and manioc, 6,000 hectares of soybeans, 5,000 hectares of peanuts, 2,500 hectares of sugarcane, 9,000 hectares of tobacco, 1,500 hectares of jute, 30,000 hectares of beans and 25,000 hectares of other subsidiary crops. Kampuchea is also expected to exploit 14,000 hectares of heaveas out of 22,000 planted hectares.

Livestock must reach the target of 967,300 cattle -- including 931,000 draft cattle -- 405,000 buffalo, 291,670 pigs and 3.734 million poultry. Some 77,500 tons of fish -- including 5,500 tons of sea fish -- will be caught, and 55,300 cubic meters of timber must be exploited.

The Ministry of Agriculture plans to build or restore 31 dams, 3 water reservoirs, 15 irrigation canals and 6 pump stations. It will supply the people with 16,650 tons of rice seeds, 11,000 disc harrows, 2 million plowshares, 2 million plow moldboards and other farm implements.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 22-28 MAR PERIOD

BK290242 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the 22-28 March reporting period:

Kompong Thom: According to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 22 March the province plans to produce for purchase by the state the following commodities in 1982: 100 tons of liquid resin, 100 tons of crystalized resin, 20,000 bunches of rattan, 60 tons of bitter melon, 20 tons of cinchona seed, 100 tons of soybean, 1,000 tons of white and red corn and 200 tons of dried fish.

Kandal: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 26 March reports that a pumping station is under construction in the province that will water 2,100 hectares of rice in Prey Samraong village, Sereipheap commune. The project, which is being undertaken with the assistance of Vietnamese experts, is 25 percent completed. Ten pumps each with a capacity of 450 cubic meters per hour will be installed.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 23 March reports that on 0 Reang Euv district 1,350 tons of rice and many tons of beans have been sold to the state.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 25 March says that in Puok district the yield on 23,760 hectares of rice was 900 kg per hectare. More than 287 tons of other crops were harvested. In 1981 the district produced more than 22,200 tons of crops. By 31 January this year 1,600 tons of paddy had been sold to the state. SPK at 0357 GMT on 28 March cites a report presented to the provincial congress of the national front in the province dealing with agricultural progress in the province. The report says that the peasants have harvested 131,360 tons of rice and have grown 3,437 hectares of subsidiary crops. By 10 March they had sold to the state 6,240 tons of paddy, 50 tons of seeds, 862 tons of green beans and 3 tons of sesame. With the aid of irrigation schemes the peasants have planted 9,884 hectares of dry season rice and have increased the area of subsidiary crops to 5,330 hectares.

Prey Veng: SPK at 0403 GMT on 23 March reports that peasants in Kompong Trabek districts have already planted 200 hectares of early rice and 300 hectares of corn and other subsidiary crops.

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0400 GMT on 26 March reports that by 18 March the province's fishermen had caught 1,583 tons of fish and had produced 152 tons of dried fish, 17 tons of smoked fish and 73 tons of fermented fish.

Phnom Penh: SPK at 0408 GMT on 25 March cites a report to the revolutionary committee of the city discussing developments over the past year in agriculture, education and so on. The segment on agriculture says that in 1981 Phnom Penh harvested 3,080 tons of paddy, 170 tons of corn, 530 tons of sweet potatoes and more than 2,380 tons of vegetables. The animal herd comprises 7,940 pigs and 3,260 cattle. The fish catch amounted to 4,300 tons.

VNA REPORTS PRK 1981 AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

OW211317 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 19 -- Rice acreage in Kampuchea in the main crop of 1981 totalled 1,350,000 hectares, 81 per cent of the plan, reported Minister of Agriculture Kong Sam Ol at a recent national conference on agriculture, the third since liberation.

Besides rice, the farmers last year planted 72,530 hectares of sweet potatoes, 15,590 hectares of subsidiary crops, 22,760 hectares of beans, 8,190 hectares of tobacco, 510 hectares of jute, 230 hectares of cotton and 2,650 hectares of sugar cane.

Last year, rubber plantation workers exploited 8,850 hectares out of the 22,000 hectares of rubber trees.

The country now has 383,000 buffaloes, 930,500 cows and oxen, 210,600 pigs and 2,882,000 fowls.

Twenty-nine research and experimentation centres, three pumping stations, two repair workshops, 50 saw mills, seven fodder processing plants, 12 fish-sauce factories and 22 water reservoirs were repaired or built.

VODK: VPC CONGRESS 'WILL NOT SOLVE ANYTHING'

BK300525 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Rifts are Splitting the Vietnamese Hanoi Clique's Party and Leadership"]

[Text] Before the convening of the Fifth VCP Congress, TAP CHI CONG SAN, organ of the VCP Central Committee, reported that in the past 2 years -- from 1980 through 1981 -- the Le Duan clique purged more than 86,000 party members.

The Le Duan clique began to purge its party members at the beginning of 1980. According to its plan, this purge would have ended at the end of 1980. This purge continued, however, until the end of 1981 due to struggles between the Le Duan clique and other groups. The Fifth VCP Congress, scheduled to convene at the end of 1981, was delayed until the end of March 1982.

The rifts within the Vietnamese Hanoi party and leadership are not new. In the past few years, particularly after Vietnam found itself becoming deeply bogged down and facing a total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, these rifts have become more apparent. After sending troops to invade Kampuchea in 1978, the Vietnamese shouted loudly for they thought that they had won a great prize and that they would be able to swallow Kampuchea at a single gulp. Kampuchea, however, is like a tough meat and bone. For 3 years now Vietnam has been unable to chew it.

Vietnam has now come to realize that it is defeated. No matter how hard it tries, Vietnam cannot swallow up Kampuchea through military means. Thus, Vietnam has wastefully suffered heavy losses in its war of aggression against Kampuchea. It has lost the flesh and blood of the Vietnamese people and youths who were killed on the Kampuchean battlefield in addition to its national resources and prestige.

It has gained notoriety as the aggressor against Kampuchea and as a cat's-paw of the Soviet international expansionists. In particular, Vietnam's economy has collapsed due to the Vietnamese Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea. It is also due to this war of aggression against Kampuchea that the Vietnamese people have suffered from famine, led a miserable life and fled from their country by the hundreds of thousands.

The Vietnamese people --suffering from the Le Duan clique's bellicose, aggressive and expansionist foreign policy and its corrupt, dictatorial and fascist domestic policy -- are very furious and nurture great indignation at the clique. They have struggled most vigorously against the Le Duan clique, thus causing greater insecurity throughout Vietnam.

Faced with such defeats in all fields, the Hanoi leaders have started to blame each other, thus causing continuous rifts within their party, leadership and army. These rifts have spread more sharp and vigorous with every passing day. Another cause of these rifts is their scramble for power, money and gold for their own families, colleagues and groups. They are struggling fiercely and trying to get rid of each other. This is why there have been many purges within the Vietnamese party, government and army.

Thus, this Vietnamese party congress will not solve anything. It is only a congress for purges in which the Le Duan clique will purge the other groups in conflict with it. It will only cause greater splits and result in further purges.

For this reason, the Vietnamese people will become more hopeless and indignant at the Le Duan clique. Under this situation, the regime and individuals in the Le Duan clique ultimately will be unable to escape total collapse.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 29 MAR

BK300337 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 March, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, received at the Ministry of Education, Sports and Religious Affairs a government delegation from the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation is led by Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic. The delegation is paying an official friendship visit to the LPDR at an invitation of Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

Accompanying the Hungarian delegation in paying a courtesy call on the deputy prime minister on this occasion were Soulivong Phasitthidet, staff director of the Foreign Ministry, and Janos Zegnal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos.

On this occasion Phoumi Vongvichit held talks with Frigyes Puja on certain problems concerning economic construction and educational and cultural development. They spoke in particular about the line and policy of the party and state on eradicating illiteracy among the people. The deputy prime minister highly appreciated the visit and wished the Hungarian delegation success in its visit to Laos so as to contribute to the fruitful development of the relations of friendship and the comradely cooperation, in a spirit of socialism and proletarian internationalism, which exist between the two countries. The two sides conversed with each other in a cordial atmosphere from beginning to end.

Frigyes Puja and his delegation arrived in Vientiane that same afternoon. They were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai Airport by Khamphai Boupma, acting minister of foreign affairs, and Soulivong Phasitthadet, together with the chiefs of various departments attached to the Foreign Ministry and many high-ranking cadres. Ambassador Janos Zegnal and embassy staff members also greeted the delegation at the airport. After taking a rest for a while upon their arrival in Vientiane, Frigyes Puja and his party laid a wreath at the memorial monument to mourn the heroic Lao cadres and combatants who sacrificed their lives for the nation. The Hungarian foreign minister and his party were accompanied by Khamphai Boupma and Janos Zegnal.

On the evening of the same day, Khamphai Boupma held a banquet in honor of Frigyes Puja and his party at the Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane. After the banquet, art and literature shows were performed in a joyous atmosphere to welcome the Hungarian delegation's visit to Laos.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW -- Vientiane, 25 Mar (KPL) -- A delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions [FLTU] led by its President Sana Soutthichak who is also member of the party CC, on March 23, arrived in Vientiane after taking part in the 17th congress of the Soviet trade union opened from March 16 to 20 in Moscow. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Boutham Khounlapviset-Akhom and Sisavang Chanthepha, both vice presidents of the FLTU, and a number of officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

GDR-BUILT BICYCLE REPAIR SHOP -- Vientiane, 25 Mar (KPL) -- Another Laos-GDR friendship bicycle repair workshop was recently installed in Sikhai village, Vientiane municipality. This is the second workshop recently built in Vientiane with the help of GDR. The GDR, according to the agreement between the two sides, is to install 12 bicycle repair shops for Laos. The handover ceremony took place on March 24. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 25 Mar 82 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SITTHI PRC, SRV REMARK

BK291358 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 29 Mar 82

["Statement" by Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun -- date not given]

[Text] With reference to the statement made by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during an interview with a Netherlands newspaper saying that he had been told by the Thai foreign minister that China would intervene in case of an incursion by Vietnamese troops into Thai territory, the Foreign Ministry denies the above. The Thai foreign minister has never made such a statement to the Vietnamese foreign minister. The Vietnamese foreign minister's interview reflects the fact that Vietnam might be overly obsessed by its concern from China.

MORE FROM COMMERCE MINISTRY ON TRADE WITH PRC

BK300542 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Chia Kokphon, secretary to the commerce minister, has reported on the results of the recent trade mission to China. Chia said the Thai private sector has reached agreement with China aimed at preventing price cutting on the sale of gunny bags to third countries. Thailand has agreed to sell an additional 100,000 tons of rice to China, 5,000 tons of glutinous rice and 2,000 tons of green peas. China also wanted to buy 10,000 tons of 25 percent white rice but no agreement has been reached on the price. There will be further negotiations on this matter. China has said it will take delivery of the 30,000 tons of rice which have not yet been delivered as soon as possible. Sales of cotton and fishmeal -- of which China wanted about 2,000 tons -- were also proposed during the trip but the quoted prices were not agreeable to China. Chinese officials will come to Bangkok in April to negotiate the purchase of 3,500 tons of tobacco leaves.

VOFA DESCRIBES MEASURES TAKEN TO COMBAT PIRACY

BK281036 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Station special report: "The True Facts About the Piracy in the Gulf of Thailand"]

[Text] For some time now Thailand's good image has been smeared by unfair accusations from foreign news media who contended that the Thai Government is not seriously trying to suppress the piracy in the Gulf of Thailand, and that the Thai Government views piracy as a means to discourage and prevent the boat refugees from entering Thailand. Those news media also accused Thailand for not accepting assistance offered by other countries for suppressing the piracy and for being indifferent to the atrocities perpetrated by the pirates against the Indochinese boat refugees.

We wish to state that such accusations leveled against Thailand have damaged Thailand's good reputation because they do not contain a grain of truth. The Thai Government has been taking stern measures against the act of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand as seen by the decision reached at the Thai Cabinet meeting early this month with regard to this problem and which can be summarized as follows:

Firstly, the police department, which has the direct responsibility in the prevention and the suppression of piracy against the Thai fishermen, has been ordered to accelerate the operations of provincial police in gathering intelligence data and suppressing the sources of banditry on land as well as undertaking joint operations with the marine police on sea against pirates.

Secondly, the Ministry of Interior together with other relevant agencies including the Fishery Association of Thailand has been instructed to compile records on ship crews and supervise and keep exact records of the movements of large fishing boats to and from the Thai ports.

Thirdly, the Royal Thai Navy has been instructed to set up inspection points in Thai territorial waters for supervising the movements of fishing boats and other cargo ships so as to prevent the act of piracy and prevent Thai fishing boats from smuggling goods into Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Fourthly, the Royal Thai Navy has been instructed to accelerate the implementation of the project to educate Thai fishermen in matters pertaining to national security. This is to be done in cooperation with the Fishery Department and the Fishery Association of Thailand with the purpose of securing cooperation from the fishermen to help the Thai authorities in preventing and suppressing the pirates. This project also includes the establishment of the fishermen groups for self-protection as well as providing assistance to the Thai authorities.

Lastly, a sufficient budget will be allocated to those government agencies -- namely the provincial police and the marine police -- which are responsible for the prevention and suppression of piracy.

But due to the fact that the suppression of piracy in the international waters is also an international problem, Thailand will have to seek aid from foreign countries to prevent and suppress piracy on the Thai coastal seas and territorial waters so long as such aid does not entail unnecessary obligations or have conditions attached.

In an attempt to suppress piracy in the Gulf of Thailand, the Thai Government has instructed the Royal Thai Navy in Songkhla in the southern part of Thailand and other responsible agencies to set up a suppression unit for this purpose and this unit, which has the area of responsibility of 18,000 square kilometers, has already started its operations from 6 February 1981. This suppression unit has been able to protect the Thai fishermen and the Indochinese refugees from the pirates. Recently the Royal Thai Navy had been able to capture the pirates in the Gulf of Thailand who later turned out to be pirates from a foreign country bent on discrediting Thailand for every act of piracy of its own doing.

The above measures and actions taken by the Thai Government are more than sufficient to refute any allegation that the Thai Government is indifferent to the problem of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand. However, the problem of piracy against the Vietnamese boat people must be dealt with at its origin. That is to say if Vietnam is able to control its own people and prevent their exodus to other countries, it is certain that the problem of piracy in the Gulf of Thailand will soon disappear.

NATION REVIEW NOTES CPT SPLINTER GROUP PROBLEMS

BK240127 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Splinter Group of CPT Poses New Problems"]

[Text] Time was, when it was correctly understood by the Thai Government that communist insurgents in Thailand were trained, armed, instructed, and whatever else by the Pathet Lao and the Viet Cong (the obsolete vocabulary may be pardoned.) Those were the days when both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were giving full support to Hanoi in the Vietnam war and it actually did not matter on which side lay the allegiance of the insurgents in Thailand.

The highest authorities in Beijing have confirmed again and again that the Communist Party of China controls the Communist Party of Thailand. But naturally, as in other countries of the world, there has to be a split with Beijing controlling one faction and Moscow controlling another -- control by Moscow in this part of the world means control by Hanoi which is after all the ruling force in Vientiane as in Phnom Penh.

Unlike Beijing, Hanoi has said with the straightest of faces that it has nothing whatsoever to do with the communist insurgents in Thailand. When the Vietnamese foreign minister made that statement in Bangkok 5 years ago, he was very likely speaking the truth because at that time China had already preempted the control of CPT. But Nguyen Duy Trinh never said that he would not try to take control of even a part of the insurgents in Thailand if there was a possibility. On the other hand, Deng Xiaoping, when he was in Bangkok, was quite frank in saying that the Communist Party of China controlled the CPT.

Strictly speaking, to us in Thailand and to the Thai Government it is of little interest who controls since our major interest is that the insurgents are working against Thailand, its government and its people. However, we may be permitted to ask an academic question. Will the formation of a new Marxist-Leninist splinter party (translation: pro-Moscow party) take some of the "power" wielded by the pro-Beijing CPT? The answer has to be in the affirmative because divisiveness always tends to downgrade any structure -- as we see in our own big political parties.

Communist splinter parties always take on such long and complicated names that obfuscate the ordinary man, as they are meant to, so that we will call the pro-Moscow group with its base in Laos only as "Pak Mai." Two points arise from this. The first is that Indochinese enmity, spearheaded by Hanoi, is more toward China than toward Thailand. The second is that any activity that the Pak Mai take against Thailand -- that group is talking about urban terrorism -- will have to be in such a way that Thailand would be made to point its finger at China. We do admit that the reasoning is academic but any student of the three communist parties of India will know that they are more at each other's throat than at that of the government.

Hanoi's thinking, naturally reflected and followed by both Vientiane and Phnom Penh, is that high priority should be attached to isolate China from Southeast Asia. Hanoi is perhaps partly right in considering that she has been responsible for making the United States consign Southeast Asia to the back-burner. A very highly complicated situation is arising and up to now our government and armed forces have been on top of the quick moving events.

The problem that has to be faced is that events are going to move much quicker; and the question to be asked is whether Thailand could still be on top of the situation. The defection of Pak Mai from the CPT shows a new Moscow-Hanoi ploy that nobody is happy about it. The Kampuchean conflict has been rightly labelled as the Sino-Soviet war fought by surrogates -- we want no such thing in Thailand.

BRIEFS

BARTER DEAL WITH ROK -- Thailand has entered a barter deal with South Korea, agreeing to exchange 88,000 tons of Thai tapioca for 50,000 tons of South Korean fertilizer. The deal is valued at 234.8 million baht. The agreement was signed by the under secretary of state for agriculture and cooperatives on behalf of Thailand and the chairman of (Hydyne) International Inc. on behalf of South Korea. The tapioca is to be valued at not less than 2,100 baht per ton to be delivered between April to July this year. [Text]
[Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 20 Mar 82 BK]

MATERIALS ON FIFTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Pham Van Dong Report

OW271802 Hanoi VNA in English 1741 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 27 -- The following is a summary of the report titled "Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-1985 Period and the Eighties as a Whole" delivered at the Fifth C.P.V. Congress this afternoon, by Pham Van Dong, party Politbureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets
in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-1985 Period
and the Eighties as a Whole

Members of the Presidium, comrade delegates, the party Central Committee's political report presented to this congress by the general secretary, Comrade Le Duan, has given a panoramic view of our people's revolutionary cause from the fourth to the fifth party congress. The report has summarized the diverse developments of the country's situation in the first years of the new stage in which our people throughout the country have been engaging in socialist construction and the defence of the socialist fatherland. Analyzing the achievements as well as the weaknesses in our advance, the report affirms that "the past five years can be recorded in our national history as a stage of very glorious victory of the Vietnamese revolution"; and at the same time, it also points out acute problems in the present economic and social situation. On this basis, the report defines the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, the major guidelines for our people's activities in the immediate first stage including the period of the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan and the years ending with 1990.

Based on the political report, this report is to review the major points in the implementation of the 1976-1980 plan and present the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-1985 period and the eighties as a whole, with a view to guiding the elaboration of the 1981-1985 Five-Year State Plan.

Reviewing the Economic and Social Situation in the Years 1976-1980 and at Present

At present, the economic and social situation in our country is posing many acute problems: The living conditions of our people, of workers and public servants in particular, are beset with difficulties; the sources of energy, materials supply and transport facilities are unable to ensure the development of existing productive capacities; exports cannot pay for imports; markets and prices fluctuate in a complicated way; the managerial mechanism and planning work are still influenced by bureaucratism and a state-financing system; negative phenomena in economic and social life are still lingering.

Our country is living in a state of peace while we have to deal with a type of many-sided sabotage war conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression started by the enemy. This situation requires us to be always vigilant and to pay great attention to enhancing our national defence and security and achieving high combat readiness.

The economy of the capitalist world in the eighties will continue to be in a fluctuating state. The energy and materials crisis, the soaring prices at international markets, and the sabotage and embargo policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries are causing new difficulties to our economy.

We possess, however, great capabilities and advantages to overcome difficulties and take the economy forward. There are millions of hectares of farm land which can be reclaimed and put under crops, the capacities for crop multiplication, intensive cultivation and the raising of crop yield, and millions of hectares of forest land which have not been properly protected and exploited.

There are labour forces which have not yet been fully mobilized, the contingent of skillful workers and that of scientific and technical workers which have not been rationally used to accelerate economic activities, develop agriculture, forestry and fishery, diversify occupations and trades, turn out consumer and export goods and step by step build the material and technological basis of socialism.

There are existing productive capacities which have not been used to the full and a number of projects to be completed and commissioned such as cement works, power stations, fertilizer and chemicals plants, motor engineering works, ship-building and ship-repair yards, spinning factories, paper and sugar mills, port facilities, etc.

There are diverse natural resources including minerals, hydro power, oil and gas which are being explored and will be exploited.

There is progress we have made in economic and social leadership and management, new understanding of the country's realities, deeper comprehension of the party's lines, and lessons of experience over the past five years.

There are the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our all-round co-operation with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance constitutes a factor of utmost importance helping us overcome difficulties and march forward. The ever closer relations in various fields between the three Indochinese countries have opened up new possibilities for economic co-operation and mutual assistance, thus creating supporting sources to develop the economy of each country. In our economic relations with other countries, we can expand exchanges and co-operation in various forms.

In 1981, the first year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, our people have made many initial, heartening changes in various fields, especially in agricultural and industrial production, small industries and handicrafts.

It is worth noting that recently, in the furtherance of the resolutions of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee and the new policies issued by the party and state, a number of establishments, localities and branches have introduced innovations in production, business operations and management. These new factors should be studied in a scientific and profound manner with a view to drawing useful conclusions and promoting application.

In agriculture, we fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan on food production and on many industrial crops in spite of the fact that the supply of fertilizers, insecticides and energy was less than before. The food demand in the countryside was better ensured, farmers were eager to fulfill their duties toward the state, the heavy sequels of natural disasters in the north in 1980 were overcome. At present the system of contractual delivery quotas for working people on a group or individual basis has become a motive force to accelerate the emulation movement to boost production and raise the economic efficiency in agriculture. This form of contractual work has been raising many new questions with regard to the management, organization, and consolidation of co-operatives; crop specialization and intensive cultivation; and the supply of material and technical facilities which must be promptly resolved by the state services with a view to guiding the further advance of agriculture production in conformity with the requirement of developing agriculture and taking it socialist large-scale production. [as received]

In industry as well as in capital construction and communications and transport, the wider scope for initiative in production and socialist business, the application of the system of job-rate and piece-rate wages and bonuses and other policies aimed at stimulating production have encouraged workers at many establishments, many branches and localities to bring into play their creativeness, surmount difficulties in production, and have obtained initial results: the industrial output, especially that of local industries, small industries and handicrafts, was up as compared with 1980; a number of key capital construction projects were under way in keeping with the schedule; a new mode of enterprise: "joint efforts by the central and local services, by the state and the people" has been gradually spreading.

Though the new changes in 1981 were not drastic and widespread enough, they have shown that the abundant labour power and creative talents of our people and of our scientific and technical workers have been brought into play, initially, through improvements by the managerial mechanism, embodied in newly issued policies. They marked a development of the working people's right to collective mastery in economic and social management. The process of preparing the fifth national congress of the party provided an opportunity for the whole party and people to look back and think over the past stage, draw useful lessons, and lighten the path forward. This reflects our growing maturity and contains new factors making us confident: we have grown up further after the years 1976-1980.

The political report has expounded positions of principle governing the elaboration of the economic and social strategy for the socialist industrialization process in the 1980's, and has set forth the economic, cultural and social tasks in the 1981-1985 period. These strategic positions constitute an application of the party's lines of socialist revolution and of building a socialist economy in keeping with the specific conditions of the present stage.

The report has set forth overall targets in the economic and social fields for the 1980's as follows:

1 -- To meet the most pressing and essential needs, gradually stabilize and eventually improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all to bring about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem, better meet the requirements in clothing, study, medical care, housing, travelling, child care, and other essential consumption needs.

2 -- To continue building the material and technological basis of socialism, with a view mainly to boosting agricultural production, consumer goods industry and exports, strengthening further the technical equipment of the other economic branches, and making preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage.

3 -- To complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces, further perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, and consolidate the socialist relations of production in the whole country.

4 -- To meet the defence requirements, consolidate national defence and maintain security and order.

These overall targets must be concretized into partial objectives, quantitative norms to be achieved in each branch, each locality, each establishment. This is closely linked to the inventorying and calculations in order to bring into play the capabilities, to work out a balance between the requirements and the possibilities and to lay down executive measures regarding policies, ideology and organization through the establishment of economic-technical projects. That is precisely the process of elaborating the economic and social strategy, working out the state plan, and renovating the management mechanism.

On the basis of the results achieved so far this report will expound the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-1985 period and the 1980's as a whole.

In the field of life, we must manage to meet the food requirements of society to the extent of securing enough foodgrain, vegetables, beans, and an increased supply of sugar, molasses, fish, meat, eggs. We must achieve a stable supply of food and fuel rations to the workers, civil servants and armymen, especially in the cities, industrial areas, border areas and offshore islands. We must resolve the problem of clothing for the entire people to a required minimum; ensure the supply of writing paper, school-book paper and newsprint and an appropriate amount of printing paper for other purposes; try with a high sense of urgency to do away with the shortage of medicines, especially essential ones; ensure a better supply of household implements and common articles for personal use; increase the means of transport; make a further step in alleviating the housing shortages; ensure an increased supply of water for domestic use, a rational supply of electricity and hygienic conditions in population areas. While caring for the people's life as a whole, our priority should be given to producers, especially to workers, together with soldiers, cadres and public servants. Along with striving to stabilize and improve to some extent the people's material life, we must pay the greatest attention to organizing the cultural life in each enterprise and co-operative, in villages, "phuong", districts, provinces, towns and cities.

In the field of building the material and technological basis, we must attach great importance to the development in depth, namely, making transformation, addition, and improvement in order to put to good use the existing capabilities; at the same time, we must carry on the development in breadth, undertake new constructions in a selective manner, strengthen the material-technical facilities available for immediate use in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan while making active preparations to deploy construction work on a larger scale and at a quicker tempo in subsequent plan. In strengthening the material and technological basis both in depth and in breadth we are to concentrate on boosting agricultural production, increasing the capacity of producing consumer and export goods, creating new sources of energy and raw materials, developing the infrastructure, especially the communications and transport capacity; and at the same time to ensure the adequate supply of ordinary and improved tools of various kinds, and an increased number of medium-size and small machines and equipment for various economic activities, to stimulate the key branches in the first place.

In the field of socialist transformation, we must conduct in a very resolute way the revolution in the relations of production, adopting proper steps and forms. We must establish the socialist relations of production, so that the economic situation is stabilized on healthy foundations, develops in the right direction, and the state controls the major part of the commodities. We advocate the use of a multi-component economic structure in which the socialist economy plays the leading role. This means that we must correctly step up the socialist transformation. In the 1981-1985 period, we must resolutely carry out land readjustment and complete in the main the taking of the peasants in the provinces of Nam Bo into the collective path, mainly in the form of production collectives, continue to organize and consolidate the farm co-operatives in central provinces, step up the transformation of trade, transport, fishery and industry in the south, make intensive efforts to rearrange and handle the national market, and make a further step toward perfecting the socialist relations of production.

In the field of national defence and security, we must make the greatest efforts for a good performance in the defence of the country and the maintenance of the security of the fatherland. With an economy closely combined with national defence and a defence combined with the economy, we are to work out plans for an active and swift shift from an economy of peace to one of war, in case of necessity.

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, we must correctly apply the line of socialist revolution and that of building a socialist economy charted out by the fourth party congress and major policies for the eighties expounded in the political report to the fifth congress. While implementing these lines and policies, special attention should be paid to the following very important points:

First of all, we should always firmly grasp the main contents of the socialist industrialization in the five years 1981-1985 and in the eighties as a whole, which are to concentrate efforts to develop agriculture vigorously, regard agriculture as the forefront, take a further step in advancing agriculture to socialist large-scale production, strive hard to boost consumer goods production and continue to build a number of important heavy industries, combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

We must develop agriculture in an all-round manner along with forestry and fishery, first and foremost to boost the production of foodgrain and foodstuffs. In close connection with an all-round development of agriculture, we must make the fullest use of all forces from major industrial installations to small-industry and handicraft establishments and individual handicraftsmen to develop the production of consumer goods. In all activities of our national economy, we must attach a great importance to exports, and make tremendous efforts in this regard, so as to create at an early date main sources of export articles of high value. With efforts to be focused on developing agriculture and boosting the production of consumer and export goods, we should create jobs to the highest possible extent permitted by our capacity, utilize to the full labour forces, and expand the division of labour and reallocation of social labour forces.

We must continue to build the centrally-run economy into the backbone of the national economy with a firm grip on key positions; at the same time, we must pay the greatest attention to the development of local economies, bringing into play their important action on agriculture and consumer goods production. We should actively form economic-technical branches to serve as pillars of the economy, while persevering in efforts to build district agricultural-industrial economic units, and provincial economies in the direction of gradually creating a provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure.

We must develop labour division and coordination relations both on a national and local scale, closely linking the central economy to the local ones in a unified national economic structure.

Urban centres, especially the large cities, play a very important role and must promote their ever-increasing impact on the economy, especially in industry, small industries and handicrafts. Central and local authorities are duty-bound to help build Hanoi into a political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural centre worthy of representing the whole country. Ho Chi Minh City with its varied possibilities must become an important centre for economic, cultural and foreign trade activities.

The provinces in the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta, with very great and diverse capabilities, are key regions of food and agricultural production for the country.

The midlands and mountain provinces in the north possess a strategic position of great importance in economy and defence, very great strong points economically, and are the site of many industrial centres. The provinces in the Central Highlands also possess a strategic position of great importance in economy and defence, great potentialities, especially concerning forestry, perennial industrial crops and some valuable mineral resources. The coastal provinces of central Vietnam have economic strong points in many respects. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo have all-round agricultural capabilities and many important industrial installations.

While our economy still comprises several components, it is extremely important to expand the positions of the socialist economy and to enhance its dominant role. We must make every effort to consolidate and perfect the state-run and co-operative economic units.

To overcome immediate difficulties and take the economy forward, we must try our best to bring into play the valuable assets and strong position of the economy itself and of our people and our country, while making the best use of the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, expand our all-sided co-operation and mutual assistance with the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, considering this assistance and all-round co-operation to be a fundamental factor having character of an economic law to carry out socialist industrialization in our country. With regard to other countries, we should strive to develop trade relations and economic, scientific and technological co-operation on the principle of ensuring independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

To achieve the above-mentioned targets and orientations, the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan is a plan for a further development, restructuring and promotion of socialist transformation of the national economy. These three aspects should be closely associated with each other in order to stabilize the economic and social situation in the main, to meet the most pressing and essential needs of the people's material and cultural life, to reduce the most serious imbalances in the economy, to overcome to an important extent the abnormalities in distribution and circulation, stabilize in the main the economic and social situation, and create more prerequisites and conditions for a vigorous and steady advance in the years to come.

In all economic activities, we must constantly pay special attention to productivity, reduction in material consumption and production costs quality and efficiency, and strive to bring into play three factors: renewal of management, application of science and technology; and practice of strict thrift, opposing waste.

A feature of pressing significance and special importance is the need for diligently achieving a good rearrangement of the economy in accordance with the following orientations:

We must readjust and improve the structure of production, building, labour, distribution, circulation and consumption, better meet the pressing needs in keeping with the practical possibilities in the forthcoming years, especially with regard to energy, raw materials, communications and transport, and also with the long-term forward direction, thereby promoting a stable and highly effective development of the economy in the right direction.

In rearranging the production facilities, we must as a matter of priority afford material conditions to boost the production of articles serving the people's life, the needs of export and of national defence consolidation. In this spirit, some establishments are to be given additional equipment and machinery and supplied with more energy and materials, while others will have to readjust their production or gear it to another direction.

We must reorganize the production and business network of all branches and trades from the central to local and grass-roots levels, and create a production structure composed of well-fitted parts showing dynamism and in a position to forge ahead.

In rearranging capital construction, we must review the structure of investments, the scale and tempo of capital construction, do away with dispersion and uniform distribution, lack of an overall plan and low economic effectiveness in making investments.

In rearranging the work force we should broaden the division and reallocation of labour within each establishment, each locality, each branch, and in the country as a whole, between different regions, between city and country so as to make the best use of the land, sea, forest and the existing material and technical facilities. Administrative staff must be resolutely cut down in size. Great importance is to be attached to reducing the rate of population growth. The scale and orientation for the training of cadres and workers should be redefined in conformity with the requirements and capacity of the economy in the immediate future and subsequent years; the contingent of trained cadres and workers should be rationally rearranged and used.

In rearranging distribution and circulation, a socialist order must be established on this complicated front, by promptly organizing and expanding the socialist market, limiting and closely controlling unorganized assets; resolutely applying the principle of distribution according to labour and implementing the system of cost accounting, achieving a fair readjustment of the income of various strata of the population. Distribution and circulation should promote its role as a lever for the developing of, and a bridge between agriculture and industry, city and countryside to enhance production and serve the consumer's needs.

In readjusting consumption, thrift must be strictly practiced on investments and production expenses, on cultural and social spending and on defence and administrative spending. Thrift must be concretized into annual targets which must be achieved by all means.

Members of the Presidium, comrade delegates, advancing from a poor country of small production directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development is a process of arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle in a historical period of several decades. This is a widest, deepest and most radical revolutionary struggle which will lead to the most fundamental and comprehensive change in all aspects of society, of life, of people. In this revolutionary change, we must show creativeness. The change itself is creative, and it is aimed at a more vigorous promotion of the creative factors in our revolutionary cause.

President Ho Chi Minh said, "To build socialism, we must have socialist people." Experience in all our outstanding units has shown that the working people in our country are not only good workers who create the material and cultural wealth, but also intelligent managers who have made valuable innovations in the management of the economy and of society.

Let our whole party and people march forward, with enthusiasm, unity and confidence, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by its respected general secretary, Comrade Le Duan, and realize Uncle Ho's dreams. "Our mountains will always be, our rivers will always be, our people will always be; the American invaders defeated, we will build our country ten times more beautiful."

Le Duc Tho Report

OW281425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] At the 27 March afternoon session of the Fifth VCP Congress, Comrade Le Duc Tho presented the party Central Committee's report on party building.

In its first part, the report assessed the strongpoints and shortcomings of the party and of party building work since the fourth national party congress. The report affirmed: Ours is an undaunted Marxist-Leninist party that is firm in its line. It has organized and led our people through all serious trials of the country and has consistently developed the revolutionary offensive spirit of incessantly bringing the revolution forward. Our party has held fast to the banner of national independence and socialism, smoothly coordinated genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism and has exerted great efforts to fulfill its internationalist duty.

Beside its successes achieved in the socialist revolution, our party has experienced shortcomings and committed errors in its economic and social leadership and management. Through its successes and setbacks, our party has further understood the realities of the country and acquired more experience and maturity in economic and social management. The strongpoints and shortcomings in the party's political leadership are closely linked to those in party-building work in its ideological and organizational aspects.

With regard to the common tasks in party-building work, Comrade Le Duc Tho's report pointed out: Considering the reality of the situation of the party and the country and on the basis of the new tasks set forth in the political report, the key tasks in party-building work at present are to continue to uphold the working class and vanguard nature of the party; to make the party stable and strong politically, ideologically and organizationally on the basis of Marxism-Leninism with a view to ensuring the victory of the party line; and to raise the capability and efficiency of the party's leadership in socialist construction and national defense, thus enabling our party to constantly adhere to its revolutionary and scientific nature and to become a party that is really pure, has high combat strength and is closely linked to the masses. The report also pointed to five requirements to bring about deep and basic changes in the party's ideological and organizational work.

In its second part, the report pointed to specific tasks and policies aimed at raising the party's leadership and combat quality.

Delegates' Speeches on 28 Mar

OW281635 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- During its meetings this morning and afternoon, the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam heard addresses by the head delegates of nine foreign delegations and many speeches of Vietnamese delegates. At the meeting this morning, the congress warmly hailed the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, head delegate of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Kaysone Phomvihan, head delegate of the [Lao] People's Revolutionary Party; and Heng Samrin, head delegate of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

In his speech of welcome this afternoon, Jesus Montane Oropesa, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba; Mirosław Milewski, head of the delegation of the United Workers' Party of Poland; Paul Laurent, head of the delegation of the French Communist Party; (Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.); Salvador Cayetano Carpio, head of the delegation of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front of El Salvador (F.M.L.); Stanley Mabizela, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa. [sentence as received]

The foreign delegates expressed their deep and warm feelings toward the Communist Party and people of Vietnam. They affirmed their militant solidarity, support and comprehensive cooperation with the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

Vietnamese speakers included the delegates of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the People's Army and the Ministry of Interior. General Van Tien Dung, head of the Vietnam People's Army delegation and Pham Hung, minister of interior, voiced the will of the People's Army and Security Forces to unceasingly heighten their vigilance, to defeat the war of sabotage conducted by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to ensure political security and social order and defend the people's peaceful construction. Also this afternoon, Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, spoke of the need to intensify mass mobilization and front work in the present situation.

Vuong Duong Tuong, secretary of the party organization in Cao Bang Province bordering China, voiced the determination of the border people to fulfil the task of defending the motherland and successfully building socialism.

Gorbachev Speech

OW280751 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- On behalf of the Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people, the C.P.S.U. delegation has conveyed its warmest fraternal greetings to the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to all communists and working people of Vietnam. In his address at today's session of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said:

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., who takes constant concern of the consolidation and strengthening of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations, has asked our delegation to convey to the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V. sincere wishes for a fine success of the congress. He has emphasized that as in the past, the Soviet Union will always stand in the future shoulder to shoulder with Socialist Vietnam in endeavours for economic development, better welfare of the people, and the promotion of the gains of socialism. The Vietnamese comrades may firmly believe in the solidarity and support of the Soviet people."

The Soviet chief delegate went on: "This congress of the C.P.V., one of the glorious fighting detachments of the international communist movement, is a great event not only for the Vietnamese Communists. Your experiences, your achievements and your problems and, of course, the answers to these problems, are very useful to the other fraternal parties. The creative activities of each Marxist-Leninist party contribute to the moral enrichment of the whole international communist movement."

"The recapitulating report of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. presented by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the C.C. of the party, has left us very deep impressions. This important political document has analyzed the internal and external situation of the building of socialism in Vietnam, set forth great tasks, mapped our orientations and measures to resolve them. The report of the C.P.V. Central Committee as well as those presented by Comrades Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho sketched a panorama both of today and tomorrow, the pretty future of the country to which the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the party are marching and which they are sure to reach."

"The period which has elapsed since the Fourth Congress of the C.P.V. is not a simple one. On the one hand, there are the heavy wounds left by a protracted war against the imperialist and colonialist aggressors; then came a new aggression. On the other hand, there are very new problems to be solved."

However, in spite of all difficulties, the C.P.V. has managed to consolidate the independence of its country, it has got valuable experiences in the building of socialism in peace time, made persistent efforts to grasp a very complicated science, that of running the economy according to the socialist mode, developed and consolidated its relations with the labouring masses. This is a new precious asset in the activities of the C.P.V., a firm springboard for continued advance in the building of socialism.

"The C.P.V., its leaders, Comrade Le Duan, its general secretary, whom all of us regard as an outstanding Vietnamese revolutionary, a celebrated activist of the world communist movement, enjoy a very high prestige.

"The heroic struggle they have waged for the freedom, independence and unity of the country has shown that the Vietnamese Communists are fully capable of conducting a life-and-death fight against the enemy to defend their motherland. And now you are giving evidence of your capabilities of bringing into play the creative forces of the entire people, developing socialist democracy, and heightening the national economy. We firmly believe that the resolutions of this fifth congress will help enhance the influence of the party and consolidate its leading role. The programme of striving on for socialism, a better life of the people, that you have set forth has expressed the aspirations of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, it will become a programme of the entire people."

The Soviet chief delegate added: "Your cause is extremely close to the heart of every Soviet citizen. In a recent speech delivered in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev stated: In these very days, the C.P.V. is advancing its fifth congress, and all of us extend to the heroic Vietnamese Communists and the valiant Vietnamese people our cordial greetings and sincere wishes for success in their peaceful labour to build socialism and in the defence of their revolutionary gains".

"We are agreed because of common objectives, and very sincere concern for each other's achievements. The relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are built on the firmest and most honest principles that have been proved by history -- the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The solid foundation of these relations is the treaty of friendship and co-operation signed in 1978, while the force crystallising them is precisely the unshakable fraternal friendship between our two communist parties.

"In the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Vietnamese relations have been developing in a dynamic way with regard to both the volume and the quality of the tasks resolved. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are actively and steadily co-operating with each other in all political, economic, ideological and defence fields.

"A symbol of fraternal ties, the high standard of the co-operation between our two countries is the cosmic flight of the Soviet-Vietnamese international team. The hero-cosmonauts Victor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan carried aloft over the earth our banner of friendship.

"We are fully founded to hope that in the years to come, the Soviet-Vietnamese relations will develop in a more varied and vigorous manner. The party bodies and economic services of the Soviet Union and Vietnam have undertaken a very great volume of work to develop further our economic cooperation on the basis of the actual possibilities of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Suffice it to say that the turnover of goods between the two countries will double in the next five years.

"The technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union to Vietnam will also expand greatly. This will make it possible for the Vietnamese people to exploit the natural resources of the country more rapidly and more effectively, to turn to account in a more rational way the production potential already built, and it must be said that this is a fairly great potential.

"A symbol of the present co-operation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the resolution of such problems as those of fuel and energy is the Pha Lai thermic power plan whose first power-generating group will be put into operation this year. It is the reconstruction and expansion of the four biggest coal mines of Vietnam. The completion of these projects will create conditions for stable and steady activities of many industrial and agricultural enterprises. Moreover, we are jointly resolving longer-term tasks. On the Da River, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the biggest one in Southeast Asia, is being actively built.

"On the continental shelf of South Vietnam, we are making preparations for the exploitation of oil and gas. Before long, derricks will appear off the Vietnamese shores, and this is another concrete evidence of the strength and effectiveness of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship."

Dealing with the international situation, the Soviet chief delegate remarked: "...U.S. imperialism is playing the role of organizer of the new crusade against peace and progress. The aggressive and militant forces are threatening to bring mankind to the brink of a world thermonuclear war. The ideologists of the U.S. reactionary forces are calling for an extension of the U.S. domination to the whole world. In fact there is no region on earth where the situation has not become complicated as a result of the actions of Washington and its zealous agents....

"In Asia the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly deploying extremely dangerous activities.

"First of all, Washington is playing 'the China card' in an attempt to make the most of the anti-Sovietism and hegemonism of the Chinese ruling circles to further the global strategy of the United States. Having forgotten the lessons of World War Two, the United States is carrying out a line designed to encourage Japanese militarism into an instrument of its expansionist policy in Asia.

"All this is real, undeniable. In spite of these facts, the imperialist circles are resorting to the most cunning methods to spread misinformation, lies and slanders; they try to deceive the peoples, mislead public opinion and make believe that international tension is caused by socialism.... The imperialists who pose as defenders of human rights did not say anything when Pol Pot, a disciple of the Maoists, brazenly massacred hundreds of thousands of his compatriots. And now when the Kampuchean people with the assistance of fraternal Vietnam have revived and are building a peaceful life, they stage-manage the adoption of slanderous resolutions of all kinds while preparing an armed intervention with the participation of traitors to the Kampuchean people, including Pol Pot. Beijing and Washington are inflating the so-called "Kampuchean problem" which does not exist in fact; this problem has been settled for a long time now by the Kampuchean people themselves. They are pursuing long-term perfidious objectives to create a permanent hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia, to fan up a conflict between two groups of states in this region -- the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. That is indeed a shameful policy!

"Nobody can check the development of history, and that is precisely the reason why this is an objective process. This process expresses the will of the nations for peace and progress. A typical example of this is the victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the colonialist rule, and against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and the victory they have won in the two wars started by the Beijing hegemonists against Vietnam in recent years. At first they pushed the stooge Pol Pot clique to fight against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, then they directly staged an aggression against Vietnam.

"We appreciate the lofty activities of Vietnam to consolidate the solid fraternal ties with socialist Laos and with Kampuchea, who has stated that the path of socialist development is her goal. The solidarity of the three countries on the Indochinese Peninsula is an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, dear comrades. Progressive public opinion in the world supports your just cause; the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries always stand at your side.

"The increasing role of Vietnam in the international community, in the Non-Aligned Movement, her clear-cut stand in the maintenance of peace and the defence of the right of all nations to follow the path of independent development, all this is a factor of increasingly important significance for the consolidation of security in Asia and all over the world. And we are very pleased to note that in the international area as well as in the resolving of the tasks of peaceful construction, we have always been standing shoulder to shoulder.

"Comrades: This is not the first time the Communists have to riposte to the plots of the class enemy who wants to overthrow or at least to encroach on world socialism, and to check the revolutionary process. But if they failed to achieve this in the past, they are all the more unable to do so now because the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries already have a great economic potential, a mighty political force and a solid national defence; in the world, the forces of the communist movement, the workers' movement and the national liberation movement have grown powerful; the aspirations of all nations for peace have become stronger than ever.

"The C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government resolutely pursue the line charted by the 26th congress of the party, unswervingly strive to carry into effect the peace programme for the eighties adopted by the congress. All the proposals and initiatives put forward some days ago by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions in Tashkent have supplied new and very firm evidence of this. As you know, these proposals and initiatives aim at solving the problem of reducing nuclear means in Europe on the basis of strict compliance with the principle of equality, at securing a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation expanding mutual trust measures on the seas and oceans, building a region of peace and stability in Asia, reaching agreement on other essential problems regarding the prevention of a new world war.

"The Soviet initiatives have received a broad response in the world. The socialist countries have spared no effort to make the international climate healthy. This has been evidenced by the actions and initiatives of the Soviet Union on the initiating and applying of mutual trust measures in the Far East; the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, on the normalization of relations with the A.S.E.A.N. countries; the proposal made by the People's Republic of Mongolia on the signing of a convention of non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between Asian and Pacific countries.

"We fully support Vietnam's stand on resolving the situation in Southeast Asia expounded in the activity report of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. We stand for extinguishing hotbeds of conflict, resolving disputes through negotiations, and it is very good that this policy of the socialist countries in Asia has enjoyed the approval of authoritative circles in many Asian countries.

"The Soviet Union highly appreciates the independent and progressive foreign policies of India and other peace-loving countries in Asia.

"In the present situation, the solidarity of communist and workers' parties has a particularly important significance. Our movement came into existence under the slogan of proletarian internationalism. There lies the great strength of the movement. And practical experience has shown that those parties that depart from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to pursue some transient political objectives are bound to encounter ultimately great difficulties and to become scapegoats of the class enemy. Solidarity is the main condition for gaining new successes for socialism and peace."

On behalf of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U., of the entire Soviet party and people, the Soviet chief delegate wished the Communists and the entire people of Vietnam "new, great successes in the building of socialism, the path to which has been charted by the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V."

Kaysone Phomvihan Speech

OW280813 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general-secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee, has extended, on behalf of the Communists and people of Laos, "warmest and best greetings to the congress, the Communists and the heroic people of Vietnam."

In his welcome address at today's session of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, the Lao chief delegate praised the late President Ho Chi Minh as "an outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers' movement, who rendered great services by bringing the light of Marxism-Leninism to the struggle for national salvation of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, founded the Indochinese Communist Party, the predecessor of the present People's Revolutionary Party of Laos."

Kaysone Phomvihan went on: "Since the fourth party congress, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the party headed by esteemed Comrade Le Duan, have written a splendid page in their glorious national history and won ever greater confidence, love and admiration from brothers and friends in the world.

"Just emerging from the fierce and long wars against colonialism and neo-colonialism, with wounds not yet healed, the Vietnamese people have to wage a new fight against aggression by the big-nation Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. With their glorious exploits in defeating the two aggressive wars launched by the Beijing reactionary forces and their Pol Pot-Ieng clique of flunkies, the Vietnamese people have not only firmly defended their fatherland but also helped the fraternal Kampuchean people free themselves from a genocidal disaster, restore their country and build a new life, contain the plots of expansion, aggression and annexation by the reactionary circles in the Chinese leadership, thus making a very important contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in the region and in the world as a whole....

"At the same time, with extraordinary energy and endurance and with industrious and creative labour, the Vietnamese people have recorded many important achievements in economic building and cultural development, and in strengthening their forces in all fields, and drawn many valuable experiences in their advance direct to socialism from an under-developed, former colonial country.

"Vietnam's historic victories of an epochal character have proven that the Communist Party of Vietnam is a staunch and experienced contingent of the international communist and workers' movement, that the Vietnamese people are very heroic, absolutely loyal to the party and the fatherland, and have perseveringly fought with self abnegation for independence, freedom and socialism and for discharging their internationalist duty. The people's revolutionary party and the people of Laos warmly welcome the victory of the Communist Party and the fraternal people of Vietnam and consider it as their own victory."

The Lao chief delegate praised the special Laos-Vietnam friendship which, he said, will further flourish and can be broken by no reactionary forces. He added: "The implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has achieved fine results as shown in the building of the Laos-Vietnam border into a permanent border of friendship and peace, in diversified activities in the political, economic, cultural and technological fields and in the swearing of brotherhood between border provinces of the two countries. These results have constantly strengthened our forces in all fields, firmly ensure the independence and the prosperous development of each country, and at the same time, constitute an important factor for preserving peace and stability in this region....

"Fully conscious that the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity, the militant alliance and all-round cooperation constitute a law of existence and development of the two countries, our party has always care [as received] for safeguarding the Laos-Vietnam solidarity, and urged our cadres party members and people of all nationalities to do their best to foster this solidarity, resolutely oppose all wicked divisive schemes of the enemy. Our party has particularly educated our young generations in cultivating this special relation to make it bear fruits and remain ever green.

"We are proud that in all crucial and fierce trials in the past as well as at present, we have always been with Vietnam and have done our best to contribute to the victories of our dear brothers and comrades. We will, in future, continuously (?advance) our close coordination and increase our mutual support in all fields in order to bring into the fullest play the position of each country for the successful defence and building of socialism in each country."

Heng Samrin Speech

BK291228 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on 28 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] The KPRP delegation is very elated and proud to join the glorious VCP, the working class and the heroic people of Vietnam in participating in this historically significant event. We have brought here the profound sentiments of a nation which has just been freed from the disaster of genocide, the deep loyalty of a contingent of cadres succeeding the lofty cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, and the wish of the whole party and people of Kampuchea for the brilliant success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, right from its birth, under the guidance of beloved Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh), the Indochinese Communist Party the predecessor of the three parties of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete condition of the three countries, charted out an accurate revolutionary programme for the people's democratic national revolution of the three Indochinese countries. Since then, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have over half a century travelled a path full of difficulties, hardships and trials, and have written the most glorious pages of their nation's history...The defeat of two big imperialists, including the ringleader of imperialism, constituted an immortal song of the heroic Vietnamese people who have opened a new era following the great victory in Vietnam, that is, an era full of hope that within only 7 years has brought changes to the world situation. Vietnam's victory is the victory of Marxism-Leninism, of the line of holding aloft the two banners -- the banner of national democratic revolution and the banner of socialism -- of the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese peoples, and of the fraternal socialist countries, the communist-worker movement for national liberation and all the peace and progressive forces throughout the world. The VCP is worthy of being the vanguard of the working class, the revolution and working people of Vietnam and of being one of the most valiant vanguards of the international communist movement. The Kampuchean party and people are elated and proud of this.

Your party congress this time is held after your victories over the two wars of aggression launched by the reactionary Chinese clique in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and at a moment when the three Indochinese countries are living in a state of peace while having to cope with a many-sided sabotage war conducted by the common enemies and with the danger of a large-scale war. That is why the task of the congress is very great, complicated and heavy.

We are deeply convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of a party which has been steeled in the flame of struggle like the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the correct line for socialist revolution charted out by the fourth congress and with the programme of action to be adopted by this congress, with the tradition of staunch and undaunted struggle, and with their industrious and creative labour, the heroic Vietnamese people will surmount all difficulties, overcome all obstacles, march forward to thwart all plots and acts of war by the enemies, and advance rapidly, vigorously and steadily on the path of socialist construction.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, for many generations, our people have been well aware of the revolutionary stages of the three Indochinese countries. Many fraternal Vietnamese people sacrificed their lives in a protracted, most difficult struggle, unprecedented in the history of the world. However, they have achieved brilliant victories.

"After long years of sorrow and darkness under the yoke of colonialism and imperialism, especially under the genocidal disaster cause by (?Maoism) all the Kampuchean patriots including those who had lived in the old regime and were indoctrinated with extremist nationalism are well aware of who are friends and who are enemies, particularly those who have many times fought to liberate their nation from genocide and are now creating conditions to ensure the people's right to live in independence and freedom.

Over the past three years, in the coordinated struggle against the common enemies as well as in the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, there have also emerged numerous noble symbols of the friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the profound sentiments between the peoples of the two countries. However, no words can be used to match the indescribable sacrifice of many Vietnamese mothers who sent their beloved children to fight side by side with our people. No words can be used to describe the march of the communist combatants of the two countries who traveled through streams, creeks, mountains and forests in order to seize victory over their common enemy, seize back the right to live in independence and freedom for the two nations and to build the special friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam. At present, in the western border of our country, the beloved sons of our two nations are fighting side by side in the same trench. In factories, worksites and many outlying remote villages and communes, workers and peoples of the two countries are striving side by side to revive a devastated nation. The sweat and blood of the peoples of the two countries have further been shed for the Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship. Our people are well aware that while helping the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people are also carrying out their internationalist duty toward the brotherly Lao people, defending their northern border, overcoming the aftermath of war and enduring much suffering. Yet, in the common struggle the Vietnamese people have always accepted for themselves the greatest difficulties.

Time passes, but those lofty symbols will never fade in human memory. For our whole party and people, the word "Vietnam" is very sacred. Vietnam means revolutionary heroism, Vietnam is synonymous with proletarian internationalism, Vietnam means purity of soul, loyalty in friendship, unity and noble sacrifice. Vietnam's contribution will forever be embedded in the heart of each Kampuchean patriot in the present and future generations as well.

As stated in the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea "...Solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the party's strategic thought, the subjective demand of historical necessity, a determinant factor for Kampuchea's destiny, the pure revolutionary sentiments and the consistent stand of the Kampuchean people in the new epoch....

The whole party and people of Kampuchea pledge to preserve their close solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese people as the apple of their eye, and are always heightening their vigilance so as to shatter all designs aimed at sowing division among the three Indochinese countries, causing division between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, "The past three years have also seen the wonderful victory of our people in their reconstruction and in defence of their reborn nation. From being a society in which all forms of social life had been abolished, where the people were denied the right to live and lived under the constant fear of being mowed down by hoes, cutlasses, mallets and guns, in a society of barrack-type discipline, Kampuchea has been revived with schools, kindergartens, hospitals, markets and pagodas having been reopened. Songs of love for life, love for the new regime, hatred of the enemy, songs of praise for the loyal friends have risen everywhere, from the ricefields to the remote mountainous areas.

"In the past year, many great events have occurred in the political, economic and social life of our people. Elections of local power and the National Assembly, the fourth party congress, the adoption of the new Constitution and the setting up of the national government, the emergence of comprehensive emulation drives have proved that our people earnestly desire to live in peace and construction, are firmly confident in the people's revolutionary party, closely attached to the new government, a government really for the people, rejoice at the alliance of the three Indochinese countries, and believe in the great family of the socialist community. Our entire party and people are well aware that the victories of the Kampuchean revolution cannot be separated from the generous, unswerving assistance and great sacrifices in in flesh and blood of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and that these victories are linked to the historic victories of the revolutionary lines of the three Indochinese countries. These victories are attributable to the great development of the world revolution. We are convinced that in the near future, the revolutionary currents of the countries in this subcontinent will combine into a great torrent to wash away the reactionary dirt and to drown the acts of war of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

"On this occasion, allow me, on behalf of the whole party, and people of Kampuchea, to express our deep gratitude to the parties and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries and friendly countries throughout the world for their sympathy, support and great assistance."

Esteemed and beloved comrades, the entire party and people of Kampuchea are currently striving to implement the general tasks set forth at the Fourth KPRP Congress in order to defend firmly national independence and build the fatherland in a gradual advance through a transitional period toward socialism. Our most sacred task is the defense of our fatherland. The outstanding victories scored in the past have made us confident of the bright future of the cause of the revolution of the Kampuchean people, the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and the communist and workers' movement in the world.

Cuban Delegate's Speech

OW281651 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- At this congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam brilliantly affirms the just and glorious path it has followed over more than half a century since the party was founded.

This view of the Communist Party of Cuba was voiced by its chief delegate Jesus Montane Oropesa at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He went on:

This is a congress which highlights the unshakable loyalty of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is a congress which demonstrates the party's determination to work toward the tasks of economic development, toward selfless service to the interests of the people, towards staunchly defending the socialist fatherland.

All of us who have the honour to attend this congress with Vietnamese communists will return to our country with much greater confidence that the Vietnamese cause is invincible, that with the clear-sighted leadership of their vanguard party, the resolute support of the whole people, the unshakable revolutionary alliance with the brotherly Indochinese countries of Kampuchea and Laos together with the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic countries and forces in the world, nothing and nobody can alter the path that the heroic Vietnamese people have chosen. In the past, the colonialists and militarists could not achieve that. Yesterday the U.S. imperialists, with all their might, could do nothing. Today, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists surely cannot subjugate Vietnam.

Dear comrades, here in your midst we can witness clearly what a revolutionary and fighting nation is like. Here we can feel what a politically conscious, one-minded and organized people is like, a people that knows the value of freedom that has had to struggle very arduously through many generations to regain its independence and unification. Here in your midst one can understand fully how extraordinary the work, the teachings, the thoughts, the example and the everlasting behest of immortal President Ho Chi Minh can be.

... In your struggle, we have always been on your side, our solidarity is steadfast and unshakable. Particularly we wish to express our support for the proposals put forth by the Governments of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos aimed at accelerating the search for a negotiated solution on the basis of reason and honour for the regional conflicts and through which to help create an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in the region.

Concerning the Cuban situation, Jesus Montana Oropesa said: "Cuba is striving for peace. Cuba does not want war at all. Cuba supports all sincere and constructive initiatives leading to negotiated solutions to conflicts. Yet, Cuba has clearly told the United States that Cuba will never be frightened by piratic activities and threats and momentums. We would rather sacrifice than relinquish the truth, morality and revolutionary nature. We Cubans, as you Vietnamese, are thoroughly imbued with 'There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom.' Dear Vietnamese brothers, today is struggle, tomorrow is ours," he concluded.

French Delegate's Speech

OW281705 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- "It is with very great emotion that I address you, on behalf of the French Communist Party whose ties with the Communist Party of Vietnam dates back to the dawn of the French communist movement."

In his speech at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, Paul Laurent, Political Bureau member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, said: "Who does not remember that in 1920, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was among the revolutionaries who were going to build the new party of the French working class, at the Tours Congress in 1920. Since then, the solidarity of the French communists has never failed the cause of the gallant Vietnamese people who, during diverse trials in their history, has always shown courage, heroism and perseverance. After long and bitter years of struggle, first against French colonialism, then against American imperialism, you have conquered the sovereign right for your people to be master of its future. In the conscience of peoples of the whole world, vivid memories still remain of the savage bombings which caused injuries to Vietnam, ravaged and devastated your land, sowing death and sorrows. Several generations of Vietnamese have thus paid with their blood the price of freedom and independence.

At present, the sequels of this war, which resulted in the partition of Vietnam for over two decades, still leave their marks on all the economic, social and political realities of your country. Could it be otherwise in a country which has only recently emerged from this long nightmare?

In this context, the course of action taken by the people and Communist Party of Vietnam is even more prominent. With the same will that prompted you in your fight against the colonialists and imperialists, you are building a new society for Vietnam, reunified at last. With great attention and very keen interest, the French Communists are following the work being done here, in your country. We are aware of the complexity of the task you are fulfilling.

The terrible legacy of past years still continues to cast a heavy shadow on the future of your country. And there are many things to be invented by the peoples regarding the building of socialism! But the French Communists, who know their Vietnamese comrades well, have full confidence in your capacity to overcome difficulties and to forge the socialism that the people of Vietnam want to have. We French Communists are also conscious of the importance and the state, for this part of the world, represented by the building of a strong, independent socialist country, having at its disposal the means to guarantee its security, capable of playing its role in favour of peace and non-alignment.

For all those reasons, added to the very long-standing friendship and militant comradeship between French and Vietnamese communists, we entertain deep feelings of solidarity for the struggle you are now conducting to develop socialism in your country."

After describing the situation in France, the French chief delegate added: "The historical ties of friendship between the Vietnamese and French peoples are profound and close. It would be a waste not to apply oneself to developing them incessantly. We French Communists are striving to develop a great policy of cooperation between France and Vietnam which meets the needs of Vietnam, and conforms to the capacity of France and to the interests of the two peoples and their two countries.

"Within the frame work of the new international order which it will henceforth advance, France can and must contribute to the development of Vietnam. They must do everything so that Vietnam can live in peace, playing its role legitimately in the world. An independent, peaceful, rich, happy Vietnam -- isn't it the interest of France in Southeast Asia? France and Vietnam have every interest in developing their relations.

Our two peoples and our two countries have an interest in having these relations developed, and this is what every French Communist really wishes for."

Polish Delegate's Speech

OW281656 Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- We wish to thank you for the great sympathy expressed to Poland in this conference hall by the delegates to the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Speaking at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, Miroslaw Milewski, Political Bureau member and secretary of the United Workers Party of Poland Central Committee, said:

"The report presented in this hall by the general secretary of your party, Comrade Le Duan, the faithful continuator of the work of Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding militant of the international communist and workers' movement, has mapped out the programme and tasks that await your party and nation. We wish you success in the implementation thereof. We are confident that your party which has splendid traditions of heroism and sacrifice will be able to answer the historic challenge it has taken up."

The Polish chief delegate went on: "I have come to your country at a difficult time for ours. To defend the highest values of internal peace and of socialism and the fundamental interests of peace and security in Europe and in the world, it turned out to be indispensable to apply exceptional measures. That was our decision, a Polish one.

Time has confirmed the soundness of the measure adopted. In our country, stabilization is progressing, social discipline has been increased, order and calm prevail. However, the political struggle is still on. Be assured, dear comrades and friends, that we will do everything so that socialist Poland will continue to make her sensible contribution to the consolidation of the community of socialist countries for the sake of peace and international cooperation. Poland was and will remain a lasting link of the socialist community."

Mirosław Milewski added: "Poland and Vietnam have been united for long years by a close friendship and cooperation. Our destinies were similar in the past. Our two nations had to fight for the freedom and unity of their motherlands. We were with you in the most difficult hours, those of your liberation struggle. To the extent of her possibilities, Poland was active in the international arena in favour of the reunification of Vietnam. Now we are developing a cooperation advantageous for the two countries in all fields of life. As in the past, we are now extending our full support to the policy and initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in defence of her sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity; for the strengthening of the friendly ties among the Indochinese states, for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

"We wish Socialist Vietnam, all our Vietnamese friends favourable achievement of our common ideals. We express the deep conviction that the programme set forth by the Communist Party of Vietnam will be fulfilled and that fraternal socialist Vietnam will score new successes in all fields of peaceful cooperation."

PAP Account of Speech

LD282124 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Mar (PAP) -- Mirosław Milewski, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and CC secretary, who heads a PUWP delegation to the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, addressed the congress today and conveyed its participants cordial greetings from the PUWP CC, the Polish Communists and the Polish working class.

"I have come here at a difficult moment for Poland," Milewski said further. "Poland is going through the effects of a socio-political crisis brought about by a (?coincidence) of several objective causes and conditions as well as subjective errors in leading the party and the state.

"Discontent of the society was exploited by forces hostile to socialism inspired by capitalist centers (?of subversion) to question the fundamental assumption of our political system and constitutional order.

"At the 9th Congress of the PUWP held last July we drew conclusions from the criticism voiced by workers and worked out a programme for a socialist renewal of the country. We strove to implement this program [word indistinct] political means building on a broad front of national accord. Regrettably, our efforts were rejected and our opponents staked on confrontation. Counterrevolutionary forces in Poland were leading to anarchy, economic collapse and put in jeopardy the foundations of socialist statehood.

"It became necessary, in defense of supreme values of internal peace and socialism as well as fundamental interests of European and world peace and security, to apply extraordinary measures. It was (?our own) Polish decision. We took it in a sovereign manner.

"Stabilization in the country is progressing, social discipline has improved; order prevails. However, political struggle continues. The Polish United Workers' Party is the guarantor of [words indistinct] the consequences of the crisis in Poland. Poland has been and will remain a durable link in the (?socialist) community.

"We draw satisfaction from the internationalist stand, support and assistance offered Poland by the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union," Miroslav Milewski continued. "We are grateful for this also to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

"Poland and Vietnam are linked by long years of close friendship and cooperation. Within her possibilities, Poland undertook actions in the international forum favouring the unification of Vietnam. Like in the past, also now we give our full support to the policy and initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam aimed at defending its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, to strengthening the ties of friendship between Indochinese states, to creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

PLO Delegate's Speech

OW281717 Hanoi VNA in English 1702 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- We are convinced that your congress will find out correct solutions to thwart the schemes of aggression and solve the economic problems.

Addressing the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam today, Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the P.L.O. delegation, said: "Your congress is held when the imperialists and reactionaries' attempts at aggression against Vietnam are increasing, at a time when difficult economic conditions are challenging the will of the Vietnamese people. We are convinced that your congress will find out correct solutions to thwart the schemes of aggression and solve the economic problems....

"We declare that we resolutely condemn the U.S. policy and their activities to undermine international peace and security, to oppose security and liberation of the struggling peoples, thereby opposing our Palestinian people, our Arab people in the Middle East, and peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Vietnamese revolutionary evolution and that of Palestine have reaffirmed that the closeness making us come nearer to each other is a special one, the closeness that has emerged from the armed struggle against occupation, the closeness of similar sorrows and disasters caused by imperialists to our peoples. It is abundantly clear that the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people has placed us in the forefront trench to fight imperialism and Zionism. The closeness of the Vietnamese and Palestinian revolutions was prominently stated in the Vietnam-Palestine joint statement at the conclusion of the visit to Vietnam last October by Y. 'Arafat. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has reaffirmed its resolute and consistent support to the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to liberate the fatherland. Palestine has, on its part, warmly appreciated the historic victory won by the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam -- the party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh through the struggle against colonialism and imperialism to reunify Vietnam and take the whole country to socialism.

The Palestine Liberation Organization reaffirms its full support to the Vietnamese people in their new revolutionary stage under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam to build socialism and defend Socialist Vietnam, against all aggressive designs of imperialists and reactionary forces.

Today, at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we reaffirm the firm revolutionary stand of the Palestinian revolution toward Vietnam and the glorious struggle of the Vietnamese people."

Salvadoran Delegate's Speech

OW281729 Hanoi VNA in English 1709 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- We would like to extend to you the sincere and warm greetings of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (F.M.L.N.) of the El Salvador and wish the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam brilliant success.

Speaking at today's session of the Vietnam party congress in Hanoi, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the F.M.L.N. Supreme Command, first commander of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, said: "The Salvadoran people deeply admire the heroic and courageous Vietnamese people, who have fought against the domination by imperialism and indigenous reactionary forces, won complete freedom, and are now taking the Vietnamese society forward in the correct direction of independence, national unity and socialism. It is the very staunch will to cope with, to fight against, and to defeat imperialism and other international reactionary forces that is now expressed right here at this fifth party congress and right in each Vietnamese Communist. We hold that this is not only a congress of the Communists but of the entire Vietnamese people - the whole nation, who have joined the party in the fight to sweep away the imperialist aggressors and reunify the country.

"With their victory over the barbarous enemy of nations, the Vietnamese people have set for the world's people an excellent example of heroism, undauntedness and courage and have proven that no force can subdue a nation which is determined to stand up to fight at any cost for their liberation.

"We realize that today in face of tasks and duties to be fulfilled and new difficulties to be surmounted and new enemies to be foiled in defence of the fatherland and socialism, the intelligence and talent of the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam which have been demonstrated in the fight against colonialism and imperialism will be again brought into play to bring about continued victories.

"Vietnam is of great significance toward nations such as our Salvadoran people, who are struggling against oppression, domination by the domestic reactionary forces and imperialism. In the struggle for freedom and national sovereignty we stand on the side of the Vietnamese people. That's why we protest against and condemn all invasions under whatever pretext against Vietnam. Like before, today and for every we will side with Vietnam, the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people."

He concluded his speech by saying: "We firmly believe that your party and people will turn the resolutions of the fifth congress into effect and will make ever greater achievements in socialist construction and in the defence of your socialist fatherland. To our Salvadoran people, the immortal Vietnamese people and President Ho Chi Minh are a boundless revolutionary inspiration".

ANC Delegate's Speech

OW281734 Hanoi VNA in English 1717 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28 -- "It is a great and singular honour for me to represent the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa at this esteemed congress" declared Stanley Mabizela, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He went on: "I bring warm greetings of the African National Congress of South Africa to the Communist Party of Vietnam, and to you, the delegates of this important congress of your party. This is party of President Ho Chi Minh, a man, a hero, a legend in his lifetime who successfully waged and inspired not only the epic struggle that gave the Vietnam people their freedom but a man who continues to inspire at present similar struggles and therefore is today revered the world over. Comrades, through you, we greet the heroic and unconquerable people of Vietnam."

The A.N.C. chief delegate continued: "In our life and death struggle against a ruthless and powerful adversary we draw tremendous inspiration from Vietnam's heroic history of struggle against various aggressors whose aim was to enslave you people. The fact that you were able to defeat the most powerful imperialist power in the world, the United States of America, has been an enormous moral booster to our people and to the combatants of our armed forces. Dear comrades, when we of the African National Congress look towards the example of your party and of your unconquerable people we are mindful of the great sacrifices you have made. We are also mindful of the principles of international solidarity you have shown for ours and other struggles. In this respect we pledge our solidarity to you as we have always done; we pledge our solidarity to you as you continue your noble tasks of repairing your war wounds and building socialism. We pledge our solidarity to you as you guard your borders to ensure that the gains of your revolution are safeguarded. In this respect we have forthrightly condemned the treacherous action of the Chinese leadership who attacked your country in a cowardly manner, and who seek to impose their hegemony over the whole of Indochina. We applaud the strong fraternal links of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos who have kept the agents of imperialism at bay. We know very well the treachery of the Beijing renegades. For years they have been supporting renegade groups and puppets in Africa in their fruitless efforts to impose their reactionary line."

"We wish you well in this esteemed congress of your outstanding party and are confident that you will continue to lead the people of unconquerable Vietnam along the glorious path of peace, socialism and progress," Stanley Mabizela said.

Municipal Delegates' Speeches

BK280440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued its work this morning, 28 March, Voice of Vietnam correspondents reported from the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. During this morning's session the delegates heard statements by Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee and delegates of the Hanoi municipal VCP organization, and Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and delegate of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP organization.

Both statements affirmed the complete identity of views with the political report presented by Comrade Le Duan; the report on the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and for the 1980's, read by Comrade Pham Van Dong; and the report on the party-building task delivered by Comrade Le Duc Tho. The statements also affirmed the resolve of the two major cities' party organizations to satisfactorily carry out the political tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

During this morning's session the delegates were also extremely inspired to hear statements by Comrades Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation; Kaysone Phomvihane, head of the LPRP delegation; and Heng Samrin, head of the LPRP delegation.

In their statements, the Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean head delegates affirmed great solidarity and militant friendship with the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. They stressed that the lofty solidarity, singlemindedness and internationalist friendship among the fraternal parties are an important factor ensuring world peace and security and the complete victory of socialism. The Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean head delegates' statements were warmly welcomed by the delegates and punctuated by hearty applause.

29 Mar Congress Proceedings

OW291351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued to hold its plenary session today in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall.

During the morning session the delegates listened to speeches by the following comrades: Hoang Van Kieu, director of the Central Committee Department of Nationalities and delegate of the Lang Son provincial party organization; Le Phuoc Tho, deputy secretary of the Hau Giang provincial party committee and delegate of the Hau Giang provincial party organization; Ngo Quang Dao, deputy secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, deputy secretary of the Thong Nhut district party committee and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Ho Nghinh, deputy secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Bui Trong Tam, secretary of the Hai Hau district party committee and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization; Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang cooperative party committee in Thai Binh Province and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; and Le Van Pham, secretary of the Tien Giang provincial party committee and delegate of the Tien Giang provincial party organization.

In the afternoon the delegates listened to speeches by the following comrades: Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of the Dac Lac provincial party committee and delegate of the Dac Lac provincial party organization; Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union and delegate of the Ban Tre provincial party organization; Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and delegate of the armed forces party organization; Hoang No, secretary of the Son La provincial party committee and delegate of the Son La provincial party organization; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone party committee and delegate of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone party organization; Nguyen Tien Chinh, minister of maritime products and delegate of the Thuan Hai provincial party organization; Phan The Duet, director of the Mao Khe coalmine and delegate of the Quang Ninh provincial party organization; Pham Cong Lac, director of the Danhim powerplant and delegate of the Thuan Hai provincial party organization; and Phan Thanh Liem, director of the machine tools plant No 1 and delegate of the Hanoi municipal party organization.

Their speeches unanimously agreed with the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan and with other reports presented by the party Central Committee before the congress. Their speeches also pointed out specific measures for vigorously developing the economy and livelihood of the local people and submitted to the party and state specific petitions relating to their localities, sectors and circles.

Local Delegates' Speeches

BK290458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The fifth party congress continued to hold its plenary session this morning in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. During this session the delegates listened to statements by the following comrades: Hoang Van Kieu, director of the Central Committee Department of Nationalities and delegate from Lang Son Province; Le Phuoc Tho, deputy secretary of the Hau Giang provincial party committee and delegate from Hau Giang province; Le Quang Dao, deputy secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; (Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien), deputy secretary of the Thong Nhut district party committee and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Ho Nghinh, secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Bui Trong Tam, secretary of the Nai Hau district party committee and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial organization; Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang cooperative party committee in Thai Binh Province and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; Phan Xuan Dot, minister of forestry and delegate of the Ben Tre provincial party organization; and Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of Dan Lac provincial party committee and delegate of Dac Lac provincial party organization.

Their statements unanimously concurred with the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan, and with other reports presented by the party Central Committee before the congress. Their statements also pointed out specific measures for vigorously developing the economy and livelihood of the local people in line with the lines and policies of the party and state. The comrades' statements also presented the problems of their localities to the party and the state.

GORBACHEV VISITS HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

OW292019 Hanoi VNA in English 1801 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 29 -- The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, today visited the construction site on the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power station on the Da (Black) River, which is being built with Soviet assistance. Vietnamese engineers and workers and Soviet experts working at the site held a meeting in honour of the delegation.

In his speech delivered at the meeting Tran Huu Trong, secretary of the [word indistinct] party committee, summed up the achievements obtained by the Vietnamese workers and the Soviet experts in 1981. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the government and people of the Soviet Union for their great and precious (?support) to Vietnam. He said that the Hoa Binh plant, with its great capacity, "testifies to the solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Taking the floor, Gorbachev affirmed that the Soviet people will forever support, assist and unite with the Vietnamese people in their revolutionary cause. He expressed the hope that the Hoa Binh plant as well as other projects being built with Soviet assistance in Vietnam will soon go into operation, and positively contributing to the Vietnamese national construction and improving the Vietnamese people's living conditions. [sentence as received] On this occasion the Soviet head delegate presented the workers at the plant with a portrait of Lenin.

Vice chairman of the Council of Ministers [words indistinct], Minister of Construction Dong Si Nguyen, Vice Chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Huu Mai and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin accompanied the delegation.

SRV RECEIVES SOYUZ-36 LANDING MODULE FOR DISPLAY

OW260825 Hanoi VNA in English 1704 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 25 -- A ceremony was held at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre in Hanoi today for the reception of the landing module of the Soyuz-37 spaceship which brought back to the earth on July 31, 1980, the Soviet-Vietnamese crew composed of Colonel V.V. Gorbatko and Lieutenant-Colonel Pham Tuan. Speaking at the reception ceremony of the landing module, which will be on show at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre, Prof Tran Dai Nghia, director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and chairman of the Vietnam Space Research Committee, highly valued the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union and the close cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in the Intercosmos program.

The landing module of the Soyuz-36 is an invaluable gift from the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union to the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam, he said. "It will be a display of great historic significance of the Soviet-Vietnamese spaceflight, a noble symbol of the fraternal solidarity and close attachment between the two parties, two states and nations", he added. All the outfit of the Vietnamese Cosmonaut Phan Tuan is also on show with the landing module. Present at the reception ceremony on the Vietnamese side was Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and on the Soviet side was Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and representatives of the embassies of the member-countries of Intercosmos.

MALAYSIAMACAO GOVERNOR, GHAZALI DISCUSS REFUGEE ISSUES

BK231049 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] The governor of Macao, Rear Admiral Vasco de Almedae Costa, today called on the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, in Kuala Lumpur for talks. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said they exchanged views on the problems faced by Vietnamese boat people.

Rear Admiral Vasco, who is on a weeklong private visit to Malaysia, said many of the boat people landing on Macao's shores were actually refugees from mainland China disguised as Vietnamese refugees. The governor also discussed bilateral relations with Tan Sri Ghazali. The Macao governor leaves Penang for Singapore on Thursday.

GHAZALI CLARIFIES MAHATHIR REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK231533 Hong Kong AFP in English 1507 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 23 Mar (AFP) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammed has never stated directly that Malaysia might withdraw its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie told parliament today.

Tan Sri Ghazali explained in the senate that the prime minister had in fact said that Malaysia strongly regretted that the Cambodian problem was still dragging on.

In view of this situation, the prime minister stated that it might no longer be beneficial for Malaysia to support the ousted Khmer Rouge regime's Democratic Kampuchean Government if the factions opposing Vietnam could not reach agreement in setting up a coalition government in Cambodia, he said.

Tan Sri Ghazali added that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were of the view that the statement and warning made by Dr Mahathir was timely and in keeping with ASEAN's practice. He said that the agreement former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk who heads the Moulinaka anti-Vietnamese group and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan following their meeting in Beijing recently was still unclear.

The foreign minister added that Son Sann had still not been able to have discussions with those two leaders to seek agreement to setting up a coalition government.

Tan Sri Ghazali added that all the leaders of ASEAN together were taking steps to resolve the Cambodian problem through a political solution and not through war in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

APRIL DATES FOR GENERAL ELECTION ANNOUNCED

BK221443 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] The dates for the general elections have been announced. For peninsular Malaysia, polling day has been fixed for the 22d of next month. For Sabah and Sarawak, polling in the parliamentary election will be started from the 22d to the 26th. There will be no state elections. Nomination day is on the 7th. The chairman of the Election Commission, Tan Sri Haji Abdul Kadir Talib, told a news conference in Kuching that the decision was taken at the full meeting of the commission at the Sarawak Election Office this afternoon. The meeting was held following the announcement by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed yesterday that parliament and state assemblies in peninsular Malaysia would be dissolved on the 29th of this month.

Tan Sri Haji Abdul Kadir said the election writ and notice would be issued on the 30th of this month, 1 day after the dissolution of parliament. The electoral rolls to be used for the elections would be those for 1982 verified on the 15 of this month. Tan Sri Haji Abdul Kadir said that there were about 6.65 million eligible voters in the coming elections. They include 355,609 Sabah and 513,892 in Sarawak.

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN, SITTHI DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA SITUATION

BK291156 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Dhanabalan says there is a position change or a softening on the part of the Khmer Rouge with regard to the proposal to bring about a coalition of the three Kampuchean resistance factions. The shift seemed apparent from what he has read in the papers following the meeting of Prince Sihanouk with Mr Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge in Beijing recently. He assumed the leader of the KPNLF, Mr Son Sann, would get in touch with ASEAN on this matter at some stage. ASEAN would have consultations with him. Things, he said, would move slowly. He added that one could not expect dramatic development all the time. Mr Dhanabalan was speaking to reporters after the visiting Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, held talks with him at city hall. The meeting lasted 2 hours.

Responding to a reporter's question, Mr Dhanabalan reiterated that ASEAN had taken the view that it was up to the three Kampuchean resistance factions to get together. They have already been told by ASEAN that this was their problem. If they want ASEAN to help it, it was prepared to do so. So far ASEAN has not heard from them. He pointed out that there was a question of ASEAN coming out with any new proposal to bring the three Kampuchean resistance factions together.

Marshal Sitthi said he discussed with Mr Dhanabalan the situation in Thailand and the change of chairmanship of the ASEAN standing committee. Thailand will take over from Singapore as chairman of the committee in the second week of June. Marshal Sitthi is now holding talks with Mr Lee Kua Yew. Tonight he will attend a dinner hosted by Mr Dhanabalan.

The Thai leader, who arrived in Singapore this morning, leaves for Kuala Lumpur tomorrow.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

MARCH 31, 1982

